

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

People's Republic of China

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

U.S.-USSR 'Antisatellite Warfare' Talks Begin	A 1	1/A6
PEOPLE'S DAILY Discusses U.S.-USSR Rivalry in Indian Ocean [15 Jun]	A 2	1/A7
WHO, African Health Officials Depart Peking for S. China	A 3	1/A8
World Leaders Send Condolences on Kuo Mo-jo's Death	A 4	1/A9
Burma's U Ne Win	A 4	1/A9
Burmese Communist Party	A 4	1/A9
Cambodia's Nuon Chea	A 5	1/A10
DPRK's Kim Il-song	A 6	1/A11
Hungary's Apro Antal	A 6	1/A11
Indonesian Communist Party	A 6	1/A11
Japan's Takeo Fukuda	A 7	1/A12
Japan's Shigeru Hori	A 7	1/A12
Japan's Kuraji Anzai	A 8	1/A13
Romanian State Council	A 8	1/A13
Vietnam's Truong Chinh	A 8	1/A13
Yugoslavia's Dragoslav Markovic	A 8	1/A13

UNITED STATES

China Signs Tourist Contract With Pan American Airways	A 9	1/A14
U.S. Family Life Suffering Under Capitalism	A 9	1/A14

SOVIET UNION

USSR To Train National Afghan Cadres	A 10	1/B1
NATO Officials Concerned by Soviet Naval Buildup	A 10	1/B1
PEOPLE'S DAILY Critical of Expanding Soviet Merchant Fleet [13 Jun]	A 10	1/B1

NORTH ASIA

Japanese LDP Official Comments on Peace Treaty Issue	A 12	1/B3
Japanese People Mourn Former Prime Minister Katayama	A 13	1/B4
NODONG SINMUN Raps U.S. Military Aid to South Korea [18 Jun]	A 13	1/B4
South Korean Army Officer Defects to North	A 14	1/B5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Australian Economic Delegations Arrive in Peking	A 14	1/B5
Iron-Steel Mission [Melbourne]	A 14	1/B5
Agricultural Group [Melbourne]	A 14	1/B5
People's Bank of China Hosts Philippine Guests	A 15	1/B6
ASEAN Foreign Ministers Hold Meeting in Bangkok	A 15	1/B6

SOUTH ASIA

Sri Lankan President Meets Vice Premier Keng Piao	A 16	1/B7
Hosts Reciprocal Banquet	A 16	1/B7
Hails PRC-Sri Lankan Relations	A 17	1/B8
Pakistan Papers Hail Vice Premier Keng Piao's Visit	A 17	1/B8

EUROPE

NCNA Newsletter on Ku Mu's West European Tour	A 18	1/B9
Western European Union Session Meets, Calls for Cooperation	A 19	1/B10
Supports Ties With PRC	A 20	1/B11
Delegation Visits European Nuclear Research Center	A 21	1/B12
Military Group Departs Sweden for Italy	A 21	1/B12
Metallurgical Minister Tang Arrives in France	A 21	1/B12
Academy of Sciences Delegation Departs Netherlands	A 21	1/B12
Belgian Minister Receives Delegation	A 22	1/B13
Arrives in Munich	A 22	1/B13
FRG Communist Party Delegation Departs 22 June	A 22	1/B13
Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Outgoing Romanian Ambassador	A 23	1/B14

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Meets Liberian President	A 23	1/B14
Congolese General Staff Chief Fetes Military Delegation	A 24	1/C1
Tanzanian President Receives PRC Ambassador	A 24	1/C1
Zaire Boycott of Nonaligned Summit in Cuba Noted	A 24	1/C1
Hua Kuo-feng Meets Foreign Minister of Oman	A 25	1/C2

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PEOPLE'S DAILY Article Denounces Cuba's Africa Role [20 Jun]	A 26	1/C3
Conscription of Cuban Youth	A 27	1/C4

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Taiwan-Born Sportsmen	C 1	1/C5
CPPCC National Committee Holds Forum for Taiwan Compatriots	C 1	1/C5
Former KMT Officer Discusses Skills of PLA Air Force	C 2	1/C5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S DAILY on Politics in Production Work [22 Jun]	E 1	1/C7
Memorial Service Held for Late Writer Liu Ching	E 4	1/C10
Gang Criticized for Disrupting Popularization of Science [KWANGMING DAILY 16 Jun]	E 6	1/C12
Atomic Energy Used in Agricultural Research	E 6	1/C12
National Conference on Lasers Held 6-15 June [AFP]	E 8	1/C14
Airborne Magnetic Survey of Coastal Waters Completed	E 8	1/C14
Shanghai Produces Large-Scale Integrated Circuits	E 8	1/C14
Huang Chen Attends National Forum on Theatrical Works	E 10	1/D2
Additional Reportage on PLA Sports Guidance Commissions	E 11	1/D3

EAST REGION

Anhui Coal Mine Workers 'Masters' of Enterprise	G 1	1/D4
Tieh Ying at Chekiang Agricultural Science Conference	G 2	1/D5
Fukien Holds Student Enrollment Conference	G 4	1/D7

Fukien CCP Formulates Rural Management Regulations	G 5	1/D8
FUKIEN DAILY Editorial [22 Jun]	G 6	1/D9
Foochow PLA Holds Forum on Militia Building	G 7	1/D10
Briefs: Kiangsu Municipality Fights Drought; Kiangsu County Fights Drought; Kiang Electric Power	G 8	1/D11

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hunan Provincial Educational Congress Concludes	H 1	1/D12
HUNAN DAILY Editorial	H 2	1/D13
Briefs: Hunan's Coal Production	H 2	1/D13

SOUTHWEST REGION

Ma Li Addresses Kweichow Rural Economic Policy Conference	J 1	1/D14
Tibet Develops Science, Technology Cadres, Institutes	J 1	1/D14
Briefs: Kweichow's Finance, Trade; Tibet Grazing Land; Tibet Science Conference	J 2	1/E1

NORTH REGION

AFP Reporter Describes Present-Day Tangshen Area	K 1	1/E2
Peking Plant Trims Management, Abolishes Revolutionary Committee	K 1	1/E2
Tientsin Grain Bureau Holds Exposure, Criticism Rally	K 2	1/E3
Briefs: Hopei Steel Production; Inner Mongolia Light Industry	K 3	1/E4

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilungkiang Party Official on China's Initiative in War	L 1	1/E5
Kirin's Wang En-mao Attends Pingchu Opera Performance	L 2	1/E6
Liaoning Article Hits Gang's Interference With Militia	L 2	1/E6

NORTHWEST REGION

Kansu Trade Union Federation Issues Circular on Congress	M 1	1/E9
Pigbreeding Declines in Kansu; Sows Down 29 Percent	M 2	1/E10
Shensi Municipality Ferrets Out 'Black Contractors'	M 3	1/E11

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

HSIN WAN PAO Comments on Discontinued Aid to Vietnam [20 Jun]	N 1	1/E12
HSIN WAN PAO Comments on Vietnam-PRC Border Tensions [21 Jun]	N 2	1/E13
WEN WEI PO Report [22 Jun]	N 2	1/E13

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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I. 23 Jun 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

U.S.-USSR 'ANTISATELLITE WARFARE' TALKS BEGIN

OW221743Y Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--The arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States is becoming more and more acute from the land, sea and up to the space.

The two superpowers ended preliminary talks recently in Helsinki on ways of avoiding satellite warfare in space. They announced that the talks, which ran from June 8 to 16 and were highly confidential, were to continue at a date to be determined through diplomatic channels.

The talks were held at the suggestion of the United States last March. AFP reported on June 20 that faced with the growing Soviet threat, U.S. President Carter ordered a new space policy in May aimed at ensuring American supremacy in this sphere to counter growing Soviet progress in developing anti-satellite weapons.

The Soviet Union and the United States have in the past twenty years launched large numbers of satellites and space-craft, making the space a sphere for fierce contention. According to the Stockholm-based International Peace Research Institute, by the end of last year 75 percent of about 2,000 satellites launched by various countries were military satellites numbering 1,484. The Soviet Union has launched 902 military space vehicles, the United States, 563.

To contend for supremacy in this sphere, the two superpowers have spared no effort to raise the quality of their reconnaissance satellites and prolong their operation in space. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute estimated that the United States has spent some 30 billion dollars on military space technology, and believes Soviet expenditure to be similar. In recent years, they have increased their expenditures for the research of space vehicles capable of destroying or even capturing the satellites of the other country as an important means to control the space. The Soviet Union has destroyed with an intercept satellite U.S. instruments over the Indian Ocean watching over the Soviet missile-launching site. The Soviet Union has also tested a vehicle which was steered close to a Soviet target satellite and blew it up. The United States has expressed grave concern over the Soviet development in this field and has increased military appropriations to develop intercept satellites and laser weapons. It was reported that U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown recently asked Congress for 73 million dollars to develop space warfare techniques and the U.S. Air Force has earmarked some 60 million dollars for the production of anti-satellite systems. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is also concerned about the U.S. space shuttle as a potential anti-satellite device. This re-usable space plane will be able to eject and pick up satellites and will even make it possible for U.S. experts to study Soviet vehicles in space before replacing them in orbit.

A great number of satellites launched by the two superpowers have not only polluted the atmosphere but also brought threat to other countries. In January this year, a Soviet nuclear powered military satellite dropped over the northwestern part of Canada, threatening the Canadian people with its radioactive debris. The Canadian Government has demanded compensation from the Soviet Union for the loss it had brought about to Canada.

PEOPLE'S DAILY DISCUSSES U.S.-USSR RIVALRY IN INDIAN OCEAN

HK220045Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 15 Jun 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Tsung Shu-yuan [0654 3359 1254]: "USSR-U.S. Contention in the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The Indian Ocean is the third largest in the world, smaller than either the Pacific or Atlantic. It is bound by more than 30 countries and areas, and apart from a few economically developed countries, the overwhelming majority are developing countries and areas belonging to the Third World. In the recent decade and more, the increasing political, economic and military importance of the Indian Ocean has aroused great interest.

Geographically, the Indian Ocean has important strategic significance. It adjoins the Pacific and the Atlantic and is the link connecting Asia, Europe, Africa and Oceania. To the east of the Indian Ocean, the Straits of Malacca are a natural passage between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, through which some 40 to 50 thousand large vessels pass every year. The Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Arabia are also portals of southern Asia. The Red Sea and the Persian Gulf in particular are like corridors running deep into the Middle East. The reopening of the Suez Canal has restored the shortest route from the Indian Ocean--through the Mediterranean--to the Atlantic Ocean. The Cape of Good Hope and the Cape of Agulhas are the western gateway of the Indian Ocean and the passage into the Atlantic. The 200,000-400,000-ton supertankers which have recently appeared are unable to pass through the Suez Canal and must travel by the cape route. At present, some 75 percent of the tanker fleets of the West must ship their oil by the cape route. In addition, more than 20,000 other vessels take this important sea route every year.

The areas around the Indian Ocean are also important for the production of strategic raw materials. The Persian Gulf (also called the Bay of Arabia or the Arab Gulf) is the world's largest producer and exporter of petroleum. Based on statistics available toward the end of 1975, this area had a proven reserve of 369,100 million tons of oil comprising 55.6 percent of the total world reserves, and its annual production was 950 million tons or 35.2 percent of the total world output. Most of the oil produced is exported, and it accounts for more than half of the world's oil exports. In 1976, Western Europe imported 420 million tons of petroleum from the gulf area, which accounted for 67 percent of the total petroleum import of the West European countries. In the same year, the United States imported 150 million tons of petroleum from the gulf area or 40 percent of its total import. In 1977, Japan imported 180 million tons of petroleum from the Middle East, 78 percent of its total imports. Africa, to the west of the Indian Ocean, in addition to being rich in oil, also produces many vital raw materials. South Africa in particular possesses rich strategic minerals such as uranium, chromium, gold, diamonds, platinum, vanadium and manganese. After these vital raw materials have been extracted, they are mostly shipped to the United States and other West European countries. Of the 54 varieties of raw materials imported by the United States, some 38 varieties come from countries bordering the Indian Ocean.

In the mid-Sixties, the Soviet Union sent its aggressive forces into the Indian Ocean on a massive scale and began its contention with the United States for the Indian Ocean. In 1965, with the Mediterranean as its base, the Soviet Union for the first time sent its fleet to the Indian Ocean. In 1968, its Pacific fleet also started to move into the Indian Ocean, and after snatching the right to use a dozen or so ports and bases in the Indian Ocean, it became a regular fleet stationed there. In 1974, warships of the Soviet Navy spent a total of 8,000 days, or 8 times that of 1968, in the Indian Ocean, far exceeding the time spent there by the United States. In April 1975, the Soviet Union held a global naval exercise and concentrated more than 100 warships in three important areas related to maritime oil transportation, namely, the Gulf of Aden, the cape route and the Mediterranean route. [paragraph continues]

Apart from being equipped with missile-launching destroyers and submarines, the Soviet Navy in the Indian Ocean is also equipped with Tupolev-95 bombers and Ilyushin-38 anti-submarine patrol planes, and it has its own military supply base. Last year, when the Soviet Union was chased out of Berbera and Chisumayo in Somalia, it again attempted to "lease" at a high price the highly strategic former British air base in the Maldives Islands, but the offer was firmly rejected. The United States has also strengthened its naval force in the Indian Ocean, intensified control of fortified points and seized the Diego Garcia Island in the middle of the Indian Ocean for its military base.

In the eastern part of the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union has frequently sent its warships in and out of the Straits of Malacca and called for the "internationalization" of the straits. It has constantly dreamed of finding a new outlet to the sea along the shores of the Arabian Sea and the gulf near Turkmen and Transcaucasia so as to open up a direct route to the Indian Ocean from the Soviet homeland, further strengthen control over the Indian Ocean and directly seize the oil of the gulf area. To achieve this end, the Soviet Union has constantly carried out infiltration, control and subversive activities in this area. The aggression and expansion of the Soviet Union are arousing the vigilance of various South Asian and west Asian countries.

Faced with the confrontation and expansion of the superpowers, countries in the Indian Ocean area increasingly feel the serious threat to their security and their pleas for the creation of a peace zone is daily growing louder and gaining extensive sympathy and support from countries of the Third World. Several years ago, the UN General Assembly adopted "the resolution declaring the Indian Ocean a peace zone" presented by Sri Lanka. Of the 6 nations voting in favor, the overwhelming majority were countries of the Third World. The three countries of Malaysia Singapore and Indonesia on both sides of the Straits of Malacca issued a joint statement opposing the fallacy of "internationalizing" of the Straits of Malacca as advocated by the Soviet Union and announced their joint control of this important waterway. Such countries as Iran, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates in the gulf area have also issued announcements and taken steps to oppose foreign intervention and emphasized relying on their own efforts to safeguard the safety of their own area. Such countries as Seychelles in western Indian Ocean are also stressing the necessity of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and firmly calling on the superpowers to remove all military bases from this area. The Iranian foreign minister recently stressed that upholding the peace and security of the gulf and Indian Ocean areas should be the main responsibility of the bordering states.

In recent months, the Soviet Union and its Cuban mercenaries not only refused to withdraw their troops from the Horn of Africa but have redoubled their efforts and further expanded the scope of their military intervention. Recently, the Soviet Union instigated its mercenaries to invade Zaire in an attempt to cut Africa in half and realize its strategic goal of rolling up the whole of Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and indirectly outflank Western Europe.

The aggression and expansion of the Soviet Union in the Indian Ocean and its surrounding area and its contention with the United States for hegemony have enabled people to see more and more clearly its ugly social imperialist essence. The peoples of various countries in the Indian Ocean area are strengthening their unity and waging a resolute struggle against hegemonism to protect the peace and security of the Indian Ocean.

WHO, AFRICAN HEALTH OFFICIALS DEPART PEKING FOR S. CHINA

OW201405Z Peking NCNA in English 1302 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HCINHUA)--Dr. T.A. Lambo, deputy director general of the World Health Organization of the United Nations, and ministers of health or senior health

I. 23 Jun 78

A 4

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

officials of African countries wound up their visit to Peking and the Tachai production brigade and left here by air yesterday for a tour of southern China. They were accompanied by Huang Shu-tse, Chinese vice-minister of public health.

The ministers or senior officials are P.M. Ogbang, federal commissioner for health of Nigeria; D.F. Luke, minister of health of Sierra Leone; J.M. Rabile Got, minister of health of Somalia; L.M. Seretse, minister of health of Botswana; A. Habimana, representative of the minister of health of Rwanda; and J.A. Laoye, chief federal health educator of Nigeria.

C.M. Mwananshiku, minister of health of Zambia, left here for home by air yesterday.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Chiang I-chen and Tan Yun-ho, Chinese minister and vice-minister of public health, and leading members of other departments concerned.

Also present were ambassadors of Somalia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone to China and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Zambian Embassy here.

WORLD LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON KUO MO-JO'S DEATH

Burma's U Ne Win

OW171758Y Peking NCNA in English 1540 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, sent a message of condolence to Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on the passing away of Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The message reads:

I am deeply saddened to learn of the passing away of His Excellency Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and one of the most learned scholars and respected leaders of the People's Republic of China. I recall my own happy associations with him and the warmth and courtesy which he had always extended to his many Burmese friends. The government and the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma join me in tendering our heart-felt condolences to the government and the people of the People's Republic of China and to the bereaved family.

Burmese Communist Party

OW221727Y Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma sent a message of condolence on June 16 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the passing of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo. The message reads:

Shocked to learn of the news over the radio that Comrade Kuo Mo-jo passed away on June 12, 1978, we are filled with deep grief.

L. 27 Jun 78

A 5

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, had served the Chinese people with distinction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party as a pioneer of the Chinese people in the field of culture, both when Chairman Mao Tsetung was in office and when he was succeeded by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. His death is a loss not only to you and the Chinese people, but to us as well.

We express, on behalf of all members of the Communist Party of Burma and the Burmese people, our condolence to and sympathy with the members of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and the family of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo.

Cambodia's Nuon Chea

OW212017Y Peking NCHA in English 1845 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Nuon Chea, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea, sent a message of condolence on June 17 to Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on the passing of Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. The message reads:

We learnt with deep grief of the passing of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the People's Congress of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people, we extend the most profound revolutionary and fraternal condolences to the Communist Party of China, the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council and the fraternal Chinese people, and share your deep grief.

As a communist fighter, Comrade Kuo Mo-jo wholeheartedly served the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people, adhering to the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people's great leader and teacher. As president of the Academy of Sciences of China, Comrade Kuo Mo-jo made valuable contributions to the rapid development of culture, science and technology. During his tenure of office, Comrade Kuo Mo-jo enjoyed the trust of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people with Chairman Hua as wise leader.

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo was a close comrade-in-arms of the Kampuchean people. Both in the days of our people's revolutionary war for national liberation and in the new period of defending and building our country, Comrade Kuo Mo-jo made sincere contributions in supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle by following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the instructions of beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Hua. In the years of the Kampuchean people's revolutionary war for national liberation, Comrade Kuo Mo-jo more than once expressed the wish to visit Kampuchea after its liberation and to taste its rice-noodles. To our deep regret, he could not fulfill his wish, which was full of profound sentiment and friendship for the Kampuchean people, because of poor health since the liberation of our country. The death of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo is a heavy loss not only for the fraternal Chinese people but also for the Kampuchean people. With great emotion and profound revolutionary feelings, we pay our respects to Comrade Kuo Mo-jo's lofty spirit. Eternal glory to Comrade Kuo Mo-jo's spirit.

DPRK's Kim Il-song

OW171518Y Peking NCNA in English 1334 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence on June 15 to Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the passing of Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The message reads:

Upon hearing the news that Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, president of the Academy of Sciences of China and chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, passed away from illness, to our sorrow, I express, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself, deep condolence to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Chinese people and the family of the deceased.

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo devotedly struggled for the victory of the Chinese revolution and the building of a new socialist China for a long time under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and made a big contribution to the development of science and culture of China. An intimate friend of the Korean people, Comrade Kuo Mo-jo helped enormously towards strengthening and developing the great friendship and militant solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples. The death of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo is a great loss to the Chinese people. Though Comrade Kuo Mo-jo passed away, the exploits performed by him for the cause of the Chinese revolution will remain forever.

Hungary's Apro Antal

OW171802Y Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Apro Antal, speaker of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, expressed sincere condolences on the death of Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo in a message sent to Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on June 15. The message reads:

I express sincere condolences on the death of Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and a leading figure in the Chinese cultural, scientific and political life.

Indonesian Communist Party

OW221728Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) sent a message of condolence on June 17 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to mourn the death of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo.

The message, signed by Jusuf Adjitorop, head of the delegation, secretary, and member of the Political Bureau, of the PKI Central Committee, reads:

We learnt with deep grief that Comrade Kuo Mo-Jo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, president of the Academy of Sciences of China and a well-known proletarian revolutionary fighter on the cultural front, passed away on June 12, 1978.

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo faithfully adhered to and persevered in Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line and made a tremendous contribution to the progress of the revolutionary culture of China and the world. He worked vigorously to promote the friendly relations between the Chinese people and the people of other countries and became a sincere friend of the Indonesian people. The death of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo is a heavy loss for the Communists and people of China as well as for the communists and revolutionary people of Indonesia.

For the death of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, the delegation of the PKI Central Committee, on behalf of the communists and revolutionary people of Indonesia, extend deep condolences to you and through you to all the communists and the entire people of China.

Japan's Takeo Fukuda

OW171740Y Peking NCNA in English 1631 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Prime Minister of Japan Takeo Fukuda sent a message of condolence on June 15 to Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the passing of Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. The message reads:

With deep grief, I learned of the passing of Mr. Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. Cherishing his merits for the development of Japan-China relations of friendship, I hereby wish Mr. Kuo Mo-jo rest in peace. I would like your excellency to convey my heartfelt condolences to his widow Yu Li-chun and the bereaved family.

Japan's Shigeru Hori

OW171742Y Peking NCNA in English 1634 GMT 17 Jun 78 JW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Shigeru Hori, speaker of the House of Representatives of Japan, sent a message of condolence on June 13 to Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on the passing away of Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. The message reads:

Upon learning the death of Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo, I express once again my profound respect to Mr. Kuo for his extraordinary merits in political and cultural fields and his contributions over the years to Japan-China friendship and at the same time I wish to express my heartfelt condolences.

Japan's Kuraji Anzai

OW221735Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Kuraji Anzai, leader of the National Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), has sent a message of condolence to the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the death of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo. The message reads:

Please accept our heartfelt condolences on the death of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo who commanded the boundless esteem of the Japanese people.

Romanian State Council

OW171744Y Peking NCNA in English 1646 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania has sent a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, expressing deep condolences on the death of Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo. The message reads:

Learning with grief of the death of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, president of the Academy of Sciences of China and an outstanding personage in the political and cultural life of the People's Republic of China, we hereby express deep condolences to you and sincere sympathy for the family of the bereaved.

Vietnam's Truong Chinh

OW212015Y Peking NCNA in English 2010 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, sent a message of condolence on June 16 to Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on the passing away of Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. The message reads:

Shocked to learn the news that Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, passed away recently I would like to express, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people, deep condolences to the NPC Standing Committee of the People's Republic of China and to the family of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo.

Yugoslavia's Dragoslav Markovic

OW212016Y Peking NCNA in English 1758 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, in a message to Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, has expressed deep condolences on the death of Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC. The message dated June 19 reads:

I. 23 Jun 78

A 9

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Permit me to convey to you, on behalf of the assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my own name, our deep condolences on the death of Kuo Mo-Jo, president of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of China and one of the most famous Chinese contemporary man of literature. Your congress has lost one of its outstanding members. Please accept our heartfelt sympathies.

UNITED STATES

CHINA SIGNS TOURIST CONTRACT WITH PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS

OW221438Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1430 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (AFP)--China has accepted on a regular basis starting from January 1, 1979, one hundred American tourists a week, under a contract recently signed between Pan American Airways and the Chinese tourist agency, China Travel Service.

Clients of Pan Am world tours will fly from the United States on Pan Am flights to Hong Kong, and will then take the train to Canton. They will be able to choose different week-long tour itineraries before spending three or four days in Peking. They will then travel to Tokyo by the Chinese airline Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) and switch to Pan Am Airways.

Pan Am world tours representative John Shoemaker who is in Peking now said that the trip would cost between 2,500 and 3,000 dollars, according to the tour.

Since the new policy of opening up to the outside world came into practice following the disgrace of the "gang of four" leaders in October 1976, China has been having a mini-tourism boom. China Travel Service recently opened a new series of tours to foreigners.

U.S. FAMILY LIFE SUFFERING UNDER CAPITALISM

OW170722Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--The American family is in serious trouble in the 1970s. Divorce ratio has increased dramatically and millions of families have dissolved. An article in the U.S. weekly "CALL" puts the blame on the American capitalist system itself.

Latest official U.S. figures show that the divorce ratio soared 79 percent from 1970 to 1977. The increase is so drastic that today more than one in three marriages dissolves. U.S. divorce rate is now the highest in the world, press reports reveal. This has created 9.2 million single-parent families in the United States, with 5.3 million families having children under 18. Illegitimate households and births have also been on the increase. The number of unmarried men and women living together in the United States has more than doubled since 1970, totalling no less than 754,000 persons. Fifteen percent of all births are now illegitimate.

In an article entitled "Saving the Family," NEWSWEEK says "one major reason" responsible for the above-mentioned trouble in the family "is that traditions no longer dictate life patterns for most adult Americans." Refuting this fallacy, THE CALL points out that the family is not deteriorating on its own, the bourgeoisie are the destroyers of the family. THE CALL article states that 38 out of every 100 black children in the U.S. are dependent on welfare for their living.

I. 23 Jun 78

A 10

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

An unmarried mother who marries has her welfare allowance reduced. The same applies to anyone who lives with relatives. The capitalist system is the real threat to the family in the United States, it declares. Pornography, prostitution and a hundred other forms of decadence are thriving business under the capitalist system, the article notes. As the capitalists make billions of profits, family life is constantly being undermined, it adds.

SOVIET UNION

USSR TO TRAIN NATIONAL AFGHAN CADRES

OW221748Y Peking NCNA in English 1634 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--A protocol on the training of national Afghan cadres at Soviet establishments of education was signed between the USSR and Afghanistan, according to a foreign news agency report. The two sides also reached agreement on the inclusion of a Russian-language course at Kabul University and other schools in Afghanistan.

NATO OFFICIALS CONCERNED BY SOVIET NAVAL BUILDUP

OW211337Y Peking NCNA in English 1323 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--The growth of the Soviet Navy has made it possible for the Soviet Union to block European shipping routes and subject the West to "economic strangulation" without a shot being fired, C. Kidd, NATO supreme allied commander Atlantic, said yesterday, according to a report from Annapolis, Maryland, U.S.A. Kidd made the remarks at a news conference during a NATO symposium held in Annapolis. The prime topic of the symposium, held every three years, was the growth of the Soviet naval forces.

Kidd said he believes that the Soviet Union is going to use its seapower somehow and that it is possible for the Soviets to lay astride the West's oil routes from Africa and the Middle East. He noted that "indeed they have the power to interdict."

Joseph Luns, NATO secretary general, said in his speech at the symposium that the Soviet Navy "is solely an offensive one."

PEOPLE'S DAILY CRITICAL OF EXPANDING SOVIET MERCHANT FLEET

HK230602Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 13 Jun 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Yen Ming [0917 2494]: "Looking at Soviet Expansion in Shipping from All Sides"]

[Text] The rapid expansion of the Soviet merchant fleet has aroused deep concern in Western countries and caused serious difficulties to their shipping. The British press recently alleged that a major slice of Western shipping trade could be grabbed by the Soviet merchant fleet "without having to fire a single shot." British allegations were not alarmist in tone but reflected Soviet attempts to expand its merchant fleet.

The Soviet Union has built an impressive merchant fleet in recent years while simultaneously expanding its large oceangoing naval fleet. [paragraph continues]

According to statistics, the tonnage of the Soviet merchant fleet rose from 3.5 million in the early sixties to 20.668 million tons on 1 July 1976. It has now moved from the 12th to the 6th largest fleet in the world, ahead of the United States. The shipping capacity of its ocean going fleet and general cargo shipping are the largest in the world. Yet the Soviet Union is not content with this and is bent on continually expanding its merchant fleet by building, purchasing and chartering more and more ships. Its 10th 5-year plan calls for significant increases in merchant shipping tonnage and envisages a one-quarter increase in shipping capacity between 1976 and 1980.

The rapid expansion of the Soviet merchant fleet has given rise to a fierce "trade war" in which Soviet ships have reduced freight rates to undercut Western merchant fleets and to wipe out Western shippers. Soviet freight rates are normally 15 to 20 percent less than those charged on the same routes by Western firms, and in some cases 50 percent lower. But once the Soviet Union has dominated the shipping lines it can again raise the freight rates. This is considered a "disruptive" measure by Western shippers. For example, in one year alone Soviet ships used this method to undercut 17 Western shippers operating on trade routes from Europe to East Africa since the Suez Canal was reopened to shipping in 1975. The general manager of the West German-African Shipping Company lamented: "We are still stuck there but we are in the midst of despair."

Under the guise of "economic cooperation," the Soviet Union has in recent years expanded its shipping into Western countries through the so-called joint operation of trade routes, bilateral agreements and the establishment of multinational corporations. According to incomplete statistics, the Soviet Union has set up 22 multinational corporations abroad, 10 of them having been formed in recent years in partnership with Western countries including the United States. An article carried in the British FOREIGN AFFAIRS BULLETIN of 16 March pointed out that Soviet shippers in Western Europe "are expanding the role of air, sea and land transportation and inland river navigation" and that "this has caused concern to Western governments."

The Soviet Union holds 90 percent of the shares of the Global Shipping Company, one of the biggest multinational corporations it has formed, with wholly or nearly wholly owned Soviet subsidiaries set up in Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany and Austria. The subsidiary of another Russian shipping company in West Germany controls northern Europe's entire container shipping. Sometimes, one out of every two ships that leave the port of Hamourg "displays the Russian flag." According to American press reports, the annual turnover of a Soviet-American multinational shipping company in the United States amounts to over U.S. \$76 million. Soviet merchant ships ply American waters. Moreover, Soviet ships displaying foreign flags hire foreigners as their agents for obtaining business while some ships even display portraits of George Washington for the same purpose.

By using this approach, Soviet shipping has expanded enormously. Soviet merchant ships have stopped over 1,000 harbors of more than 100 countries and sailed more than 70 routes throughout the world. Soviet shipping has not only cornered nearly all the shipping between Western ports and those of the Soviet Union and Comecon countries, but also has controlled considerable shipping trade in other countries and territories. At a time when Western shipping circles were voicing deep concern, the profits derived from Soviet shipping were continually rising. According to Western sources, profits derived from Soviet shipping during the period from 1971 to the first half of 1977 amounted to more than 4 billion rubles.

Apart from being economically profitable, Soviet shipping expansion serves political and strategic purposes. Soviet naval chieftain Gorshkov, said that Soviet shipping is not only an important economic means contributing significantly toward balancing the state's foreign exchange, but is also an important part of Soviet sea power" and "is important for providing support for the navy."

I. 23 Jun 78

A 12

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Soviet merchant fleet, in fact, provides more than "support" for the navy. Soviet ships can go to ports closed to naval vessels and perpetrate misdeeds that naval craft cannot do. In the West the Soviet merchant fleet has been likened to a "shadow fleet"--i.e., "The fourth national defense armed strength" outside the Soviet land, sea and air forces. This fleet is playing a special role for the Soviet Union in contending for world supremacy.

For instance, in trying to penetrate and expand certain key shipping routes, the Soviet Union often dispatches its merchant fleet before dispatching its naval fleet. In the early 1960's, it took advantage of Southeast Asian opposition to American monopoly over shipping routes to establish a foothold in that region by dispatching a large merchant fleet in the name of giving "aid." Then it managed to obtain docking facilities on the pretext of unloading goods and repairing ships. These activities were followed by the opening of banks and setting up of multinational corporations to continually extend Soviet influence and to assure the passage of the Soviet naval fleet from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. When oil-exporting African countries demanded free access to shipping routes, the Soviet Union, with outstretched tentacles and posing as a "natural ally," did the same thing in order to monopolize oil shipments there.

The Soviet Union has also used merchant ships to transport arms and to carry out armed intervention. In plotting the invasion of Angola by Cuban mercenaries and in instigating conflicts in the Horn of Africa, Soviet merchant ships were used to transport a large number of tanks, artillery pieces and other military supplies. To meet the needs of shipping arms, the Soviet Union stepped up its efforts in building container ships, in addition to continuing to build improved versions of bulk carriers with long decks that are capable of shipping aircraft, tanks and heavy artillery pieces. In the case of one type of roll-on, roll-off vessel modeled on landing craft, no docking facility is required because both the trucks and tanks can enter the ship through the rear or aft-side gangplanks. In Jane's Container Ships 1977, a British publication, there is this warning: "No one should overlook the military supportive function of this container shipping fleet."

The Soviet merchant fleet is also an important tool for carrying out espionage activities. Most Soviet merchant ships are equipped with advanced electronics and KGB members. They take advantage of loading and unloading cargo to enter Western ports and steal important and top secret information, with the shipping firms set up in other countries "providing KGB operatives with excellent areas in which to work" and "a fine cover for conducting advanced espionage."

Accelerated Soviet maritime expansion has not only harmed Third World countries but posed a serious threat to the economic interests and national security of Western countries. This has aroused widespread dissatisfaction and boycotts. The European Common Market Executive Committee recently drafted measures to deal with the "aggressive and noncommercial activity" of Soviet shipping firms. The Japanese Government also voted against a Soviet proposal for setting up a so-called Japan-Soviet shipping company, so as to prevent Soviet control of Japanese shipping lines. It can be expected that the Soviet shipping expansion will meet with increasingly strong opposition.

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE LDP OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON PEACE TREATY ISSUE

OW221844Y Peking NCNA in English 1821 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Japan should conduct negotiations for the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty by its own independent judgement, said Masayoshi Chira, secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, in a statement today, according to a KYODO report.

I. 23 Jun 78

A 13

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

He said: "Japan should do what should be done by its own independent judgement. Otherwise it will be looked down upon. There is no need to be irresolute."

Referring to Moscow's so-called "diplomatic offensive" with regard to the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, the secretary general said: "Japan exists not only for the Soviet Union. It should do what should be done in a down-to-earth way."

JAPANESE PEOPLE MOURN FORMER PRIME MINISTER KATAYAMA

OW210018Y Peking MCNA in English 1852 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--A memorial meeting for former Japanese Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama took place here yesterday afternoon in an atmosphere of solemnity and respect. The meeting was sponsored by the Democratic Socialist Party. Ryo Moji, advisor to the party, gave an account of the activities of Mr. Tetsu Katayama. Masao Nakamura, vice-chairman of the party, delivered a memorial speech.

Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda attended the meeting and made a speech in memory of the deeds of Mr. Tetsu Katayama. He said: "Since Mr. Tetsu Katayama retired from the political world, he devoted all his efforts to the realization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China. Six years have elapsed since the normalization of the relations between the two countries, but the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty has not been concluded. Last year, when he was bedfast, he still felt concern over this matter. He sent his wife to the Residential Office of the Prime Minister to urge me to conclude the treaty as early as possible. Unfortunately, he passed away with this issue unsolved eventually. It is indeed a great pity."

Among the 1,000 people attending the meeting were Shigeru Hori, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Diet, Ken Yasui, president of the House of Councillors, Seiichi Katsumata, former chairman of the Socialist Party, and others.

NODONG SINMUN RAPS U.S. MILITARY AID TO SOUTH KOREA

OW181626Y Peking MCNA in English 1614 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--The recent increased U.S. military "aid" to South Korea was denounced by the Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The commentary says that the plan submitted by the U.S. Defence Department to supply the South Korean puppet clique with various types of military planes including F-4 and 67 million dollars' worth of "TON" anti-tank missiles was endorsed by the U.S. Congress recently. The Defence Department has decided to render to the puppet clique 14.2 million dollars in military "aid" in fiscal 1979 for the construction of fuel storages and ammunition depots at the Osan and Kunsan air bases. It also plans to supply to the clique 18 million dollars in military "aid" to reinforce and expand the two air bases in fiscal 1980.

"Increased U.S. military 'aid' to the South Korean puppets," the commentary notes, "is part of its conspiracy to buttress up the tottering colonial rule in South Korea, speed up the creation of 'two Koreas' and make war preparations."

I. 23 Jun 78

A 14

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The commentary points out that the United States has repeatedly revised its plan for troop withdrawal from South Korea and reinforced its armed force there. This has fully testified that the U.S. imperialists' plan for withdrawal is only a trick to deceive the world public opinion. The commentary goes on to say: "As a result of the division and war schemes plotted by U.S. imperialism and its South Korean puppet clique, the situation in Korea has been further aggravated. This constitutes an immense obstacle in the way of the realization of peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, thus threatening peace in Asia." The commentary demands that the United States stop giving its prop to South Korea and immediately withdraw all the war means including troops and nuclear weapons from that part of the world.

SOUTH KOREAN ARMY OFFICER DEFECTS TO NORTH

OW171452Y Peking KCNA in English 1240 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (HSEINHUA)--An officer of the South Korean puppet army crossed over to the northern half of the republic through the military demarcation line on June 13, according to a KCNA report. The 35-year old officer is identified as Major Li Chun-gwang of the intelligence command of the South Korean puppet army.

The report said that Yi Chun-swang was discontented with the Pak Chung-hui puppet clique because it pursues the "two Koreas" plot and ceaselessly drives the middle and lower grade officers and rank-and-file soldiers to war exercises. He was also discontented with the corruption among ranking officers and discrimination against lower level officers and soldiers. He came over to the north because he longed for the happy life in the northern half of the republic. After he arrived in the north, Yi Chun-kwang was warmly welcomed by the people and is now under the care of a department concerned. He said that he was resolved to dedicate himself to the construction and national reunification of the fatherland.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN PEKING

Iron-Steel Mission

OW191551Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] A 10-man Australian iron and steel mission has arrived in Peking to give a series of technical seminars to the Chinese steel industry. Radio Australia's Peking correspondent Richard Swaits says the delegation is expected to also discuss important contracts for the long-term sale of Australian iron ore to China.

Agricultural Group

OW212052Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] An Australian agricultural mission arrives in China today for a 3-week tour to examine areas of possible future cooperation. The 10-man team is made up of senior scientists and agriculturalists. The primary industry minister, Mr Sinclair, says the government attaches great importance to the mission as China has made important advances in agricultural technology which could benefit Australia. A Chinese team of animal husbandry experts will come to Australia in September.

I. 23 Jun 78

A 15

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA HOSTS PHILIPPINE GUESTS

OW221732Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Li Pao-hua, president of the People's Bank of China, today met and feted a delegation of the Central Bank of the Philippines led by Amado R. Brinas, senior deputy governor of the bank. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Present on the occasion were Antonio I. Basilio, commercial counsellor of the Philippine Embassy here, and Pu Ming [0592.2494], vice-president of the People's Bank of China.

The delegation arrived here by air this morning after visiting Canton and Shanghai as guests of the People's Bank of China.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD MEETING IN BANGKOK

OW171842Y Peking NCNA in English 1818 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--The 11th meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers was held in Phatthaya Thailand, from June 14 to 16. The ministers had consultations on cooperation in economic, social, scientific and technological, cultural and educational fields and exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia and other international questions of common concern.

Speaking at the opening session on economic cooperation among the ASEAN countries, Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said: "It is equally as important for the ASEAN countries to promote intra-ASEAN trade and overall economic strength as well as to encourage economic ties and cooperation with countries outside the region." He added that the ASEAN has passed through a period of orientation and is now ready to move on to new horizons.

A joint communique issued at the end of the meeting said "the foreign ministers reaffirmed the commitment of the ASEAN countries towards the realization of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia." "They also agreed that the ASEAN countries should continue with efforts to gain the recognition of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality," it said.

The meeting noted with satisfaction that during the past year considerable progress has been achieved in the fields of economic, social and cultural cooperation among the ASEAN countries and with third countries and international organizations.

It said: "The foreign ministers reiterated their concern over the growing tendency towards protectionism in the field of international trade and urged the developed countries to take the necessary steps to improve their trade relations with ASEAN."

It said that the meeting also approved the basic agreement on ASEAN industrial projects and supplementary agreements for the ASEAN area projects in Malaysia and Indonesia.

The joint communique announced that Indonesia will be the venue for the 12th ministerial meeting in 1979.

I. 23 Jun 78

A 16

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT MEETS VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO

OW221614Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Junius Richard Jayewardene, president of the Republic of Sri Lanka, received Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao at the president's house here today.

President Jayewardene had a cordial and friendly talk with Vice-Premier Keng Piao. The Chinese vice-premier conveyed to President Jayewardene the best regards from Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. President Jayewardene expressed thanks and in turn asked him to convey the same regards to the Chinese leaders. After the meeting, President Jayewardene gave a luncheon in honour of the Chinese vice-premier.

Attending the luncheon on the Chinese side were Director of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Shen Ping, and Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Sun Sheng-wei.

Present on the Sri Lanka side were Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, Minister of Foreign Affairs A.C.S. Hameed, Minister of Health Gamini Jayasuriya, Minister of Finance and Planning Ronnie de Mel, Minister of Irrigation, Power and Highways Gamini Dissanayake, and Minister of Trade Lalith Athulathmudali.

The luncheon was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

Hosts Reciprocal Banquet

OW222208Y Peking NCNA in English 2156 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the People's Republic of China, and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang gave a reciprocal banquet at the Chinese Embassy here this evening in honour of Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and his wife. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao and Prime Minister Premadasa toasted at the banquet.

The Chinese vice-premier said that his visit had increased mutual understanding and deepened friendship. He said: "The friendship between China and Sri Lanka is a true friendship. There is much scope for development of our friendly relations and cooperation."

Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa said that Vice-Premier Keng Piao's visit had not only strengthened the friendship between the two countries and also enhanced their mutual understanding. He added that he was very pleased to see that the visit of Vice-Premier Keng Piao had promoted understanding on the part of the new Government of Sri Lanka. He said that more mutual exchange of visits between the two countries would be very helpful to the enhancement of understanding and friendship.

I. 23 Jun 78

A 17

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Present at the banquet were: A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs; Gamini Jayasuriya, minister of health; T. Wijayapala Mendis, minister of textile industry; Cyril Mathew, minister of industries and scientific affairs; D.B. Wijetunga, minister of information and broadcasting; Ronnie de Mel, minister of finance and planning; Lalith Athulathmudali, minister of trade; General D.S. Attygalle, co-ordinating authority of the Ministry of Defence; commanders of the three services and the acting inspector-general of police; and C.R. Dias Desinghe, Sri Lanka ambassador designated to China.

Present were also: Shen Ping, director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry; other members of Vice-Premier Keng Piao's party and Chinese Ambassador Sun Sheng-wei.

Attending the banquet were also Ratne D. Senanayake, president of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association, and representatives of Chinese residents in Sri Lanka.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party toured the zoological garden in Colombo this afternoon.

Mrs. Premadasa, wife of the prime minister of Sri Lanka, met Chao Lan-hsiang, wife of Vice-Premier Keng Piao, this morning, and had a cordial talk with her. Mrs. Premadasa hosted a luncheon at the Mount Lavinia Hotel, seventeen miles away from Colombo at the seaside.

Hails PRC-Sri Lankan Relations

OW222046Y Peking NCNA in English 2037 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--"The friendship between China and Sri Lanka is a true friendship. There is much scope for development of our friendly relations and cooperation," said Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao at the banquet given here today by the Chinese Government delegation he led.

The Chinese vice-premier said: "Prime Minister Premadasa and Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed respectively held fruitful talks with us on ways to strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and on international issues of common concern, and identical views were reached by the two sides on a number of issues.

He added: "We have been living among friends who accorded us a warm welcome and generous hospitality wherever we went. We are deeply touched by the Sri Lankan people's friendly attitude and good will towards the Chinese people. We are glad to be aware of the efforts made and achievements registered by your government and people in developing your economy and building up your country. We are deeply impressed and wish you new and greater successes in the years to come." He said: "We eagerly look forward to the day when President Jayewardene and Prime Minister Premadasa find it convenient to visit China."

PAKISTAN PAPERS HAIL VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO'S VISIT

OW221913Y Peking NCNA in English 1849 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Pakistan newspapers continued to acclaim the successful visit to Pakistan by Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao.

JANG said in a leading article today: "China has been a deterrent for the forces who have been busy seeking hegemony through aggression, expansionism and interference in south and Southeast Asia in order to realize their imperialistic ambitions. Emerging under Mao Tsetung's leadership, China and its people freed every inch of their soil from foreign domination and then came forward as great champions of the struggle of smaller countries everywhere in the world for their independence and sovereignty and the movement for the right of self-determination and freedom."

MORNING NEWS said editorially yesterday: "General Haq has very rightly pointed out that the current visit of Vice-Premier Keng Piao played a **significant role** in forging greater identity of views. Indeed, the visit would remain memorable for all times to come because on this occasion the Karakoram Highway was inaugurated."

Under the title "New Era of Sino-Pakistan Friendship," DAWN said yesterday: "Vice-Premier Keng Piao's five-day visit to Pakistan heralds a new era in Sino-Pakistan friendship." It added: "Equally significant is Keng's reiteration of unequivocal support for Pakistan--at a time when regional alignments appear to be undergoing a change and new diplomatic moves capable of exerting a profound impact on the pattern of international relationships are afoot. China's forceful reaffirmation of its close ties with Pakistan is indeed a very important development."

EUROPE

NCNA NEWSLETTER ON KU MU'S WEST EUROPEAN TOUR

OW221331Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Newsletter by NCNA reporter Wang Jen-lin: "Report on a Visit to Five West European Countries"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 17 Jun--Vice Premier Ku Mu visited France, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark and the German Federal Republic from 2 May to 6 June. During the visit, which lasted 5 weeks and covered more than 20,000 kilometers, he was given a warm and cordial reception by the governments and peoples of these 5 countries.

During our visit to the five West European countries, we were often asked: "What impressed you most?" We think we were mostly deeply impressed by the hard work and wisdom of the people of these countries and their friendly feelings toward the Chinese people.

The primary purpose of Vice Premier Ku Mu's five-nation West European tour was to visit industrial plants and communications facilities. During the tour we indeed saw much advanced technology and many modern facilities including power, metallurgical and machine-building plants and highways, airports and harbors.

Of course, West Europe's economy still faces many problems. These countries have not yet recovered from the economic crises which hit them a couple of years ago. Many factories are still not yet working to full capacity.

The West European countries, which suffered grave hardships under fascism during World War II, have made remarkable progress in rebuilding and developing their economy. However, they are facing a serious threat from a superpower on their eastern flank.

Vice Premier Ku Mu repeatedly pointed out during his tour: It is understandable that the European people, who experienced hardships in the past two world wars, aspire to peace. However, in their lofty aspirations they should not ignore cruel reality. The people of many countries are faced with the reality that the superpowers are locked up with each other in a fierce struggle for world domination, creating instability in the world. Therefore, the people of all countries must be prepared against a war of aggression and must unite in waging a resolute struggle against hegemony.

Today more and more people in West Europe realize where the threat to peace comes from and maintain vigilance against aggressors at all times. In his speech at a luncheon welcoming Vice Premier Ku Mu, FRG Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher said: "Whoever seeks hegemony runs counter to the wheels of history."

China is tens of thousands of miles away from the West European countries and our social system is different from theirs. However, China and the West European countries are closely bound together in a joint struggle against hegemony. At the same time, in order to accomplish our four modernizations, we can learn much from the West European countries. On many occasions during the tour, Vice Premier Ku Mu pointed out that our country is striving to accomplish the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of this century.

In fulfilling this grand task, we will keep to the principle of independence and self-reliance while modestly learning from the advanced knowledge and technology of foreign countries. In their conversations with us, many foreign friends also praised the Chinese people's diligence and courage and hoped that China will accomplish the four modernizations at an early date. They also expressed their willingness to step up economic and scientific and technological exchanges with China.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION SESSION MEETS, CALLS FOR COOPERATION

OW202052Y Peking NCNA in English 1824 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Kai-uwe von Hassel (West Germany), president of the assembly of the Western European Union [WEU] today denounced the Soviet threat to Western Europe and called for European cooperation to cope with the threat.

Addressing the 24th session of the WEU assembly now being held here, Von Hassel said: "In effect, the strategy adopted in the East is deliberately offensive. The military theories in vogue in Moscow proclaim this. The accumulation of Soviet armaments on our continent unfortunately demonstrates this. He said that all experts in the West held that "the Soviet military potential is many times higher than the level of armaments required for security."

Speaking of European defence cooperation, von Hassel said: "For our defence effort to be efficacious, it is necessary to strengthen our will to cooperate."

Olivier Stirn, secretary of state for the Foreign Ministry of France, acquainted the assembly with the principles of France on disarmament. Up till now, he said, all disarmament talks have been monopolized by the two great powers. He said that France "demands a significant reduction of the arsenals of these two countries."

He said: "The search by the two great powers for stability at a lower level is complex because the race in strategic arms has turned from quantity to quality."

Stirn said in conclusion: "The French Government does not participate in or intend to participate in the Vienna negotiation. Its reasons are known: Mutual and balanced force reduction concerns only certain states; it is aimed at establishing a zone with special status at the heart of Europe; and it takes place in the rigid framework of military blocs and contributes to their reinforcement."

The session, scheduled to end on June 22, will hold a wide range of discussions on political, military and technological problems and particularly the relations between China and Europe in the field of security, the African situation as viewed from the point of European security and the security of the Mediterranean.

Supports Ties With PRC

OW211856Y Peking NCNA in English 1824 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--The assembly of the Western European Union in a report today urges the West European countries to strengthen their relations with China to cope with the Soviet threat. The report, entitled "China and European Security", was adopted at the current 24th session of the assembly.

British Conservative M.P. Frederic Bennett, drafter of the report, in a speech at yesterday's meeting denounced the Soviet Union for exerting pressure on the WEU countries in an attempt to strangle the report.

The report was presented by Bennett on behalf of the General Affairs Committee of the WEU assembly. It says that under the present international situation, China unreservedly and even enthusiastically supports the idea of a "united Europe", strong enough to defend itself against the Soviet Union, even with U.S. aid.

The report notes that whether in Africa or elsewhere, everything that China does aims at preventing the Soviet Union from expanding its hegemony.

In conclusion, the report says: "Europe in general, and the WEU in particular, should favourably respond to the more and more numerous opportunities offered to it for cooperation with China."

A recommendation in the report, also adopted by the assembly, states that the WEU assembly considers that "total resistance to all external aggression is one of the fundamental elements of the policy thinking of China and Western Europe." The assembly calls on the WEU countries "to examine attentively the role which China may play with regard to the security of Europe and the world and study carefully the views expressed by the Chinese Government on questions concerning the threats to international peace; and to encourage the member governments to develop their trade relations with China on a bilateral basis and continue to take concerted action, particularly within the framework of the European Economic Community, with a view to developing trade between Europe and China."

In his speech yesterday, Bennett denounced the Soviet Union for applying pressure on the WEU with regard to his report. The Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim in London had appeared before the British Government with a copy of the report and demanded that it be withdrawn. Similar demands had also been made to the other governments of the WEU member countries. Bennett said: "The WEU assembly should accept no pressure, wherever it may come from."

I. 23 Jun 78

A 21

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DELEGATION VISITS EUROPEAN NUCLEAR RESEARCH CENTER

OW180913Y Peking NCNA in English 0851 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by Professor Chien San-chiang, vice-president of the academy, visited the European Nuclear Research Centre yesterday during its stopover here on way to Belgium and France.

The delegation toured the high energy accelerator laboratory of the centre and was warmly welcomed by John Bertram Adams, president of the centre, and scientists of various countries working there.

An Chih-yuan, permanent representative of the permanent mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations office at Geneva and to other international organizations in Switzerland, accompanied the delegation on the visit. The delegation left here for Belgium today.

MILITARY GROUP DEPARTS SWEDEN FOR ITALY

OW221846Y Peking NCNA in English 1813 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--A military goodwill delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left here for Italy today after a friendly visit to Sweden. Swedish Supreme Commander General Stig Synnergren went to the airport to see them off.

After its arrival on June 10, the delegation visited Swedish army units, factories, enterprises and military facilities. The Chinese guests were accorded warm hospitality wherever they went.

Chinese Ambassador Chin Li-chen to Sweden gave a reception on June 20 for the delegation's visit. Among those present were Swedish Supreme Commander General Stig Synnergren, Chief of the General Staff Lt. Gen. K.H.L. Ljung and Secretary-General of the Swedish Foreign Ministry Leif Leifland. Also present at the reception were Chairman of the Communist Party of Sweden Roland Pettersson, Chairman of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association Christer Leopold, figures from Swedish economic and press circles, envoys and military attaches of foreign countries here as well as representatives of Overseas Chinese.

METALLURGICAL MINISTER TANG ARRIVES IN FRANCE

OW181404Y Peking NCNA in English 1302 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Chinese iron and steel industry delegation led by Tang Ko, minister of metallurgical industry, arrived here today by train following a visit to West Germany. The delegation was met at the railway station by French high officials. Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua was also present. The delegation will make a 15-day tour in France.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION DEPARTS NETHERLANDS

OW200812Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--The delegation from the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by Li Chang, vice-president of the academy, left Amsterdam for West Germany yesterday, at the end of its friendly visit to the Netherlands according to a report from the Hague.

I. 23 Jun 78

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The delegation was seen off at the airport by F. A. Stafleu, general secretary of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands Chen Hsin-jen.

The Chinese delegation arrived in the Netherlands on June 9 as guest of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. On June 12, Dutch Minister of Education A. Pais and Minister of Science Policy R. Peijnenburg gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation.

The Chinese delegation had an exchange of views with officials of the Royal Netherlands Academy and other institutions on scientific cooperation and exchange of visits by scientists between the two countries. Besides visiting Leiden University, Delft University and Amsterdam University, the Chinese delegation also toured Rotterdam. On June 17, the Chinese ambassador gave a dinner for the Chinese delegation's visit.

Belgian Minister Receives Delegation

OW200820Y Peking NCHA in English 0809 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Rik Vanderkerckhove, Belgian minister of scientific policy, received this afternoon Professor Chien San-chiang, head of the delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and vice-president of the academy. They had a friendly conversation. Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Kang Mao-chao was present on the occasion.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on June 17.

Stenmans, secretary general of the programmes service of the scientific policy for the prime minister's office, gave a luncheon in honour of the Chinese scientists today. Ambassador Kang Mao-chao held a reception this evening for the visiting Chinese delegation. Attending the reception were Minister Vanderkerckhove, Secretary General Stenmans, Belgian scientists, university rectors and government officials.

Arrives in Munich

OW200825Y Peking NCHA in English 0812 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of China arrived in Munich today for a friendly visit on the invitation of the Max Planck Association. The delegation is led by Li Chang, vice-president of the Chinese academy. The guests were greeted at the airport by Professor Reimar Luest, president of the host association. A dinner was given in their honour in the evening.

PRG COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS 22 JUNE

OW221258Y Peking NCHA in English 1248 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany led by Christian Semler, chairman of the party's Central Committee, wound up its visit to China and left here for home by air this morning.

I. 23 Jun 78

A 23

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Feng Hsuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of its International Liaison Department, saw the delegation off at the airport.

While in China, the delegation visited Peking, Chungking, Tsuni, Sian, Yenai, Taiyuan and Tachai.

TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS OUTGOING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

06230758Y Peking NCNA in English 0748 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jun (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the outgoing Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping praised Ambassador Gavrilescu who had done a great deal of work for the development of the friendly relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Romania when he was at his post in China. The Romanian ambassador expressed thanks to Chinese leading comrades for their support to his work. Ion Dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the Romanian Embassy in China, was present.

[Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0750 GMT on 23 June carries a similar report which adds the following paragraph at this point: "Among those present were Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan; Yu Hung-liang [0060 3163 0031], director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry."]

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan was among those present on the occasion.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG MEETS LIBERIAN PRESIDENT

06221336Y Peking NCNA in English 1323 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, reiterated China's support to the Organization of African Unity at a meeting with William Richard Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, this afternoon.

Chairman Hua said: "We hope the forthcoming conference of heads of state or government of the OAU will be a success." He said: "Hegemonism is doing its utmost to split up African countries. We hope the African countries will unite and do away with interference by outside forces."

In reply, President Tolbert thanked China for its understanding and support of the African people's struggle. He said: "Big power interference in the internal affairs of Africa is detrimental to Africa and the African people. Africa must free itself from outside interference and handle its own affairs."

President Tolbert said: "Our visit to China is rewarding. We attach great importance to this visit. We are determined to work for the development of the friendly relations between Liberia and China."

I. 23 Jun 78

A 24

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chairman Hua said: "We too, set great store by Your Excellency's visit to China, which has deepened the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of our two countries."

Other distinguished Liberian guests present on the occasion were: T. Siafa Sherman, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Florence Chenoweth, minister of agriculture; J. Jenkins Peal, minister of information, cultural affairs and tourism; Estrada J. Bernard, minister of labour, youth and sports; Charles Clarke, minister of state without portfolio; Senator W.V.S. Tubman, Jr., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Liberian Senate; John D. Cox, ambassador of Liberia to China; and high-ranking officials of other government departments.

Present were also Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Cheng Fei, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Chao Fan, and Chinese Ambassador to Liberia Wang Jen-san.

CONGOLESE GENERAL STAFF CHIEF FETES MILITARY DELEGATION

OW221750Y Peking NCNA in English 1645 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--N'gollo Raymand, Congolese chief of General Staff of the National People's Army, held a banquet here on June 20 in honour of the Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In his speech at the banquet, the Congolese chief of General Staff warmly praised the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the two countries and highly valued the Chinese aid to the Congo. He said that "we support unconditionally the peoples of the African, Asian and Latin American countries in their just struggle. We are expecting a true free and independent Africa, so we have condemned the policy of apartheid and oppression the white minority regimes are imposing on the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe."

Chih Hao-tien in a reply speech said that the Congolese Government has pursued a policy of non-alignment in international affairs, and persevered in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, thus making their contributions to the unity of the Third World countries against hegemonism.

Present at the banquet were Chinese Ambassador to the Congo Li Lien-pi and the military attache of the Chinese Embassy here. Chief of the General Political Department of the National People's Army Nicolas Okongo and other Congolese officers were also present.

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW200740Y Peking NCNA in English 0711 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere received on June 17 Chinese Ambassador Liu Chun at the president's residence and had a friendly conversation with him. Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa was present.

ZAIRE BOYCOTT OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN CUBA NOTED

OW221902Y Peking NCNA in English 1844 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko declared in a nation-wide speech today that Zaire will not participate in the non-aligned summit to be held in Havana, Cuba, next year.

President Mobutu spoke at length on the role of destabilization played by Cuba in Zaire and in Africa as a whole, stripping Cuba's cloak of non-alignment under which it serves the Soviet Union.

He said: "The security of Zaire began to be threatened in 1975 when another country and a Caribbean country decided to establish, against the will of the people of a country, a regime in accordance with their ambitions. Their sole objective is to destabilize all the political regimes which refused to bow under their ideological yoke. Since then, Zaire was invaded two times successively in a short time. So, insecurity is not from Zaire but constantly threatens her.

The security question of Zaire is far beyond the country itself, he noted, adding: "This is a problem of the African Continent as a whole."

The Havana regime is "exactly the most aligned state among the self-styled non-aligned states in the world," he stressed.

The country like Cuba is so aligned that it cannot be used as a forum for a normal and reliable international consultation on the non-aligned issue, he noted.

The president declared that his country "fully agrees with the position of many peace-loving and justice-upholding states which have relentlessly condemned foreign military presence in Africa.

HUA KUO-FENG MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER OF OMAN

OW231334Y Peking NCNA in English 1322 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jun (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs of Oman, and his party.

At the meeting, Minister of State Zawawi presented Chairman Hua with a scimitar on behalf of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. He said that the scimitar is a traditional weapon of the Omani people, the presentation of which by His Majesty Sultan Qabus to His Excellency Chairman Hua marks the development of the friendship between the two countries. Minister of State Zawawi conveyed His Majesty Sultan Qabus' best wishes to Chairman Hua, for which Chairman Hua expressed his heartfelt thanks.

Chairman Hua had a cordial and friendly conversation with Minister of State Zawawi and other distinguished guests from Oman and extended a warm welcome to the minister on his visit to China shortly after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He said that the minister's visit has turned a new page in the annals of the friendly relations between China and Oman. With the two countries respecting, helping and supporting each other, their relations will improve steadily in the days to come. Chairman Hua asked Minister of State Zawawi, upon returning home, to convey the best regards of the Chinese Government and the people and of himself to His Majesty Sultan Qabus and the Omani people.

I. 23 Jun 78

A 20

FRG

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Among the distinguished Omani guests present on the occasion were 'Abd al-Aziz Muhammad al-Rawas, under secretary for information affairs in the Ministry of Information and Culture; Sadiq Jawad Sulyman, chief of political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ahmad 'Abd an-Nabi Makki, Omani ambassador to France; Malallah 'Ali Habib, Omani ambassador to Iran; Muhammad an-Nasr, Omani permanent representative to the United Nations. Also present were Huang Hua and Chung Hsi-tung, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE DENOUNCES CUBA'S AFRICA ROLE

HK220621Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 20 Jun 78 p 6 HK

[Random notes on international affairs by Ssu-ma Ta [0674 7456 6671]: "Generous Rewards Rouse One to Heroism"]

[Text] Cuba's sugar exports have been in the doldrums in recent years. Although prices have plummeted from 50-60 U.S. cents to 7-8 cents per pound, sales of Cuban sugar are still sluggish on the international market causing quite a headache to the leaders of Havana.

However, a new export of Cuba is booming. It is not tobacco, cigars, bananas or oranges. The new export consists of specially picked Cubans with dark skins draped in military uniforms.

Since 1975, thousands of Cuban troops, traveling over long distances and across the oceans, have in a continuous stream poured into the African Continent from that Caribbean island state. They landed first in Angola and then in a number of countries in the Horn of Africa, central Africa, west Africa and south-west Africa. In a short span of a few years, the number of this foreign legion has sharply risen from several thousand to between forty and fifty thousand, accounting for one-fourth of Cuba's total military strength or about 0.5 percent of the population. Such a high ratio breaks all the records established by the imperialist and colonialist powers.

The leaders of Havana take great pride in playing the role of neocolonialist mercenaries. They brag that America's "slaves are now returning to Africa," that "fighters are going home," and that they want to "make a small contribution, one of which a small country is capable," toward African independence.

What kind of "contribution" will so many Cubans in Africa make? They do not carry knives with them to help harvest sugarcane, nor do they go there to build bridges, repair roads or reclaim wasteland for cultivation. Instead, piloting planes or driving tanks and military vehicles and carrying rifles and guns, rockets and ammunition, they attack cities and seize land, perpetrating crimes and acting like bullies. Like the pirates of the Middle Ages and the modern colonialists, they create catastrophe and misery wherever they go. This Cuban "special detachment" has now become a factor that must not be underestimated in Africa's turbulence.

People see very clearly whom these "fighters" are "fighting." In Angola, Ogaden, and Zaire, whom do they fire at? Whom do their planes shoot at? Whom do their tanks charge against? Are they not the ordinary Africans who warmly cherish independence and freedom and oppose foreign aggression and whose skin is similar in color? And for whom are these Cubans "fighting?" Are they not pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the new tears of Moscow in their massive move to infiltrate and expand in Africa? Can it be that the sugarcane growers at the foot of the Sierra Maestra and the sugarcane extraction workers in Havana derive pleasure and benefits from the expedition to slaughter their African brothers?

I. 23 Jun 78

A 27

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A Caribbean sugar-producing state, which cannot offset its total expenditure for petroleum consumption with all its earnings from sugar exports, is nevertheless able to transfer one-fourth of its military strength to organizing an airlift stretching 10,000 li and bringing along modern weapons worth \$100 million to Africa to kill and slaughter. This is no "small contribution," and could Havana--the junior partner--achieve it without the financial assistance, support and command from its behind-the-scene boss, Soviet social imperialism?

To anyone who cares to do a little counting with his fingers, it is clear that Cuba, which has been dragging its feet economically, has to rely on Moscow for the daily subsidy of \$2 to 3 million in order to survive. Over the years it has owed the Soviet Union huge debts to the tune of \$6 billion, an average of \$600 per Cuban. Originally, Havana, this bottomless hole that cannot be filled, had for many years become a very heavy and yet unavoidable burden for Moscow. Now, however, the new tsars discover that they can "suffer a loss in one place but make a gain somewhere else." Their huge investments can be the price for Cuba to dispatch a large number of its troops to Africa. Even if each mercenary has to cost more than \$10,000, this is not unjustified to the new tsars. This is because the Caribbean fighters with dark skin at any rate, must be more deceptive than if the Russians with white skin and brown hair take to the field in person and can play a role that is beyond the Soviet Union itself. Generous rewards rouse one to heroism. "The Cuban expeditionary force composed of professional soldiers can fight at the front in areas where the Soviets are reluctant to occupy too much of the front stage." This, said by LE MONDE of Paris, is indeed a portrayal of Soviet-Cuban collusion in Africa. The role in which Havana takes pride today is no other than that of being the forerunner and anxious vanguard for Moscow in Africa.

Discussing the master-slave relationship, Lu Hsun once wrote: There is a kind of slave "who, though under the inspector general, is nevertheless above the common people. He must be obedient to the one side, but he still acts as a bully to the other." The heroes of Havana are obviously slaves to a master, and yet they still energetically try to be the masters of other people. Should they be proud of this or only be considered a laughing stock?

Conscription of Cuban Youth

OW221754Y Peking NCNA in English 1703 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Cuban authorities have repeatedly given notice on the beginning of preliminary registration for conscripts born in 1962, according to a Havana report.

A notice of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces carried by the paper GRANMA on June 9 said that all male citizens born in 1962 have to go to the municipal military directions to conduct preliminary proceedings for their conscription into the army. A similar notice was again published in the same paper on June 20, urging the youth born in 1962 to conduct the proceedings before June 30.

GRANMA also reported that an army colonel disclosed at a recent meeting analyzing the enrollment in the army held at the Cuban Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces, that "there are some difficulties in getting certain workers to enlist in the army." Moreover, he said: "There were individual cases of administrative functionaries' failing to provide all facilities for the enrollment of workers." At present, more than 40,000 Cuban troops are serving the Soviet military expansion in Africa, accounting for one-fourth of the total strength of the Cuban military forces. Earlier, to make up for the shortage of troops, Cuba summoned reserves as old as 45 for the military service.

VICE PREMIER CHEN HSI-LIEN MEETS TAIWAN-BORN SPORTSMEN

OW191538Y Peking NCNA in English 1528 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien this afternoon met with Taiwan-born sportsmen residing overseas in the Taiwan Hall of the Great Hall of the People. The sportsmen are here for selective trials for the Eighth Asian Games. During the meeting, Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien had a cordial talk with them and extended a warm welcome to them for coming back to the motherland to take part in selective trials and pay a visit.

Present on the occasion were Lo Ching-chang, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wang Meng, minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Lu Chin-tung, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation.

CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE HOLDS FORUM FOR TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

OW190033Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jun--The CPPCC National Committee held a meeting this afternoon in Peking for compatriots of Taiwan Province who have returned to the motherland from the United States, Japan, West Germany and the Philippines to participate in the elimination contest for forming the team for the Eighth Asian Games. Patriotic personages and compatriots from Taiwan Province also attended.

Attending the meeting were Tsai Hsiao, Li Hsiao-lu and Chin Te-yuan, deputy secretaries general of the CPPCC National Committee; Lin Li-yun and Lo Shu-chang, members of the NPC Standing Committee; Wang Yun-sheng, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee; Tien Fu-ta, Chin I-chih [6009 3976 0037], Wu Ko-tai, Hsu Meng-shan and Wu Ying-fu; responsible persons of departments concerned including Chao Kuan-chi, Wang Wen-chung, Ou Yang, and Chen Ping-chi; and students who have returned from the United States Wu Kuo-cheng and Wu Chin.

The meeting was presided over by Tsai Hsiao, who expressed a warm welcome to those compatriots of Taiwan Province who have returned from overseas to participate in the elimination contest for the Asian Games. Tsai Hsiao said: A vigorous and lively atmosphere has prevailed everywhere throughout our great motherland since the smashing of the "gang of four" at one stroke by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. In enthusiastic response to the fighting calls of the 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC, the whole party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country are moving toward the lofty goal of the four socialist modernizations. He pointed out: Taiwan has been our territory since ancient times. The liberation of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland were the unfulfilled dreams of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Chairman Hua has shown tremendous concern for the Taiwan compatriots. The Chinese people must liberate Taiwan, and no reactionary forces can block the way.

Lin Li-yun, Lo Shu-chang, Wang Yun-sheng, and Chin I-chih spoke at the meeting. They described the various party policies and talked happily about the excellent situation in the socialist motherland in relation to their own experience. They also expressed concern about their kith and kin in Taiwan. Compatriots of Taiwan who returned from overseas to take part in the elimination contest, including Wu Kuo-chang, Lin An-ling and Cheng Hsin-ho, also made fervent speeches at the meeting. They said: Since our return to the motherland we have been meticulously cared for by the departments concerned. This gives us a sense of tremendous warmth.

I. 23 Jun 78

C 2

PRC

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

At the same time, we are deeply impressed by the energetic activities of the people of the motherland who are continuing the Long March under the leadership of Chairman Hua. We will bring back the memories of our visit to our countries of residence so that the compatriots of Taiwan Province living overseas can also understand the actual conditions in the motherland and contribute to liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland at an early date.

FORMER KMT OFFICER DISCUSSES SKILLS OF PLA AIR FORCE

OW161329Y Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 0005 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Letter to former graduates by (Feng Huang), president of the former KMT Kwangsi Aviation School]

[Excerpts] Schoolmates: My name is (Feng Huang). Before liberation, I was president of the KMT Kwangsi Aviation School. In 1949 I "forsook the darkness, crossed over to the brightness" and surrendered to the people. Over the past 30 years I have been treated leniently by the CCP and the people's government. I was assigned as a special representative to the second Kwangsi congress of people from all walks of life and as the director of the Executive Department of the Kwangsi Socialist Institute. I am now a member of the Kwangsi Regional CPPCC Committee and attended the Fourth Kwangsi CPPCC Congress which took place in Nanning in late 1977. I then had the opportunity to attend a flight exercise by a certain PLA Air Force unit and saw with my own eyes the supersonic jet fighters manufactured in our own motherland.

I still remember that it was a sunny, beautiful morning when I and the other participants of the Fourth Kwangsi CPPCC Congress were driven to a certain military airport. On arrival, an air force commanding officer led us to an operations area. He explained to us in detail the structure, function and equipment of the jet fighters manufactured in our motherland. It was the first time that I had seen this most advanced aircraft of the Chinese people.

After we viewed various types of aircraft, we heard the siren for a flight exercise ordered by the airport control center. Then the airport personnel became very active; the jet fighters took off one after another and exhibited various flight patterns--flying in parallel, at high and low altitudes, and to the left and right. Their movements were fast and thrilling--a demonstration of the matchless valor and vigilance of the fighters of the People's Air Force, as well as a demonstration of their outstanding skills. The air defense of new China is unprecedentedly powerful.

Schoolmates: You still remember that, during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the Japanese aggressor's military planes flew freely over the sky of our motherland as if they were flying over no-man's land. It is different now. You all know that a U.S. high-altitude U-2 reconnaissance plane intruded into our territory over Kwangsi in 1962 and was immediately downed by our People's Air Force. In August 1967 two U.S. fighters once again intruded into the sky over Kwangsi, were also downed by our People's Air Force, and one U.S. pilot was captured. This indicates that the day when imperialist aircraft could fly freely over our motherland is gone forever.

In addition, our country has succeeded in exploding atomic and hydrogen bombs and launching man-made satellites on several occasions. All this demonstrates the rapid development of our country's national defense science and technology. In the period of old China, we never dreamed that all this could happen.

Schoolmates: The policy of the CCP and the people's government toward KMT military and government personnel is that "all patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late." All patriots have a way out.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON POLITICS IN PRODUCTION WORK

OW230442Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0710 GMT .2 Jun 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 22 June editorial: "Politics Must Permeate All Work"]

[Text] Peking 22 Jun--The CCP Central Committee's resolution on certain problems in accelerating industrial development (draft) explicitly stipulates: "Politics must permeate all work, including production." It points out: "Lin Piao and the 'gang of four' were opposed to having politics permeate production.... This is, in reality, tantamount to doing away with proletarian politics as commander." This resolution by the party Central Committee is a sharp weapon for us to use in developing mass revolutionary criticism and eliminating pernicious influence. It also provides an important basis for us to eliminate chaos, restore order and clarify right and wrong.

On the industrial and communications front, one indicator of the gang's most serious sabotage, their worst damage and widest pernicious influence was their wild attack on the question of politics permeating professional work. From the time of Lin Piao to the time when the "gang of four" ran rampant, they invariably criticized the question of politics permeating professional work as counterrevolutionary revisionism. Proletarian politics must permeate professional work--this question must be made clear so as to eliminate chaos and restore order. Otherwise, vast numbers of cadres and masses on the industrial and communications front will be dissatisfied and muddled ideas and confused issues of right and wrong concerning the political line will not be clarified, thus making it impossible to build socialism in a big way.

Having politics completely permeate all work accords with Chairman Mao's principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war." "Grasping revolution" means putting politics in command, and "promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" means having politics guide all work. It is Chairman Mao's consistent teaching that politics must permeate all work, including production, and must be carried out in connection with economic work. In the government work report delivered at the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua pointed out: "We must adhere to the principle, 'grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war,' and simultaneously press on with the three revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experimentation. To tackle production and scientific experimentation without at the same time waging class struggle will not lead to the success of the former two since in that situation it would be impossible to maintain socialist orientation, foster stability and unity, sweep away obstacles to the four modernizations and activate the people's revolutionary spirit. But to wage class struggle without at the same time carrying on the struggle for production and scientific experimentation would not do either, since in that situation the four modernizations would just be idle talk and support for the party line, nothing but spurious avowals." Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were opposed to having politics permeate professional work. This meant that they opposed Chairman Mao's correct principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war." Chairman Mao said: "Ideological and political work are the guarantees for accomplishing economic and technical work, and they serve the economic base. Moreover, ideology and politics are the commander, the soul."

In criticizing the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four", Premier Chou sharply pointed out in 1972 that all unsubstantial, extremist and formalistic empty theorizing about putting proletarian politics in command ran counter to Mao Tsetung Thought.

The movement and professional work, he said clearly, are correlated and inseparable, and putting proletarian politics in command means using it to command professional work. Other responsible comrades of the central organs also said that politics must permeate all work, including professional work. At that time, they emphasized that politics must permeate professional work so as to correct the muddled ideas of those cadres who dared not grasp production because of the gang's interference and sabotage. This instruction, which said what vast numbers of cadres and masses wanted to say, won extensive support and effected very good results. Later, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the "gang of four" took this as one of the main targets of attack. But their real intention was not limited to this; they wanted to overthrow the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and a number of responsible comrades of the central organs as well, so as to realize their ambition in usurping party and state power.

Marxists hold that economics is the basis of politics and politics is the concentrated reflection of economics. There exists a dialectical relationship between politics and economics, between revolution and production and between politics and professional work which are also in unity and cannot be divided. Politics cannot exist independently of economics, nor can economics exist independently of politics.

In studying the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vols I-V, we can see that Chairman Mao always considered politics and economics and revolution and production comprehensively. We are now carrying out socialist revolution and construction based on the general task for the new period put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. A socialist enterprise that is good at putting politics in command should be good at having politics guide production. If an enterprise has low output and turns out inferior products, has many accidents, uses a lot of material and fuel, has high production costs and losses, can it be described as doing political work well? An important criterion of good political work is the amount and quality of production. A socialist enterprise cannot advance production if it fails to do good proletarian political work and fails to expose and criticize the "gang of four" relentlessly and vigorously, if it is merciful and softhearted in conducting investigations, if it fails to launch the "two blows campaign with great determination and eradicate the gang's pernicious influence thoroughly and if the whole enterprise remains still like a pond of stagnant water. Even if the enterprise has succeeded in pushing production forward for a while, it will surely and eventually draw back and even go astray. Therefore, at no time should we forget that we must persist in putting politics in command, strengthen ideological and political work and place politics in command of production, professional work and technology.

Politics must be placed on a solid basis, otherwise it would just dangle in the air. Since politics is the commander it must have something to command. Otherwise, it will become a commander without soldiers and thus cannot be called a commander. Workers were dissatisfied with the "gang of four" for disallowing politics to guide professional work. With suppressed resentment, they said sarcastically: "Putting politics in command should be fully grasped, but since this is impossible, we can only do so superficially." Proletarian politics cannot be divorced from proletarian economics. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" preached politics in vague, abstract terms, saying such things as "from politics to politics," "from ideology to ideology," and "from soul to soul." They transformed politics into castles in the air divorced from social practice, and into labels and bludgeons against people in order to advance their ambition of usurping party and state power. The result was that proletarian politics was written off and replaced with counterrevolutionary politics.

In doing ideological and political work, we always stress the necessity of eliminating the bourgeoisie and making the proletariat prosper and accelerating the revolutionization of people's ideas. Only when people's ideas have been revolutionized can they promote production, preparedness against war and other work. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" paid lip service to revolution. It is understood without explanation that man will starve to death without eating and freeze to death without clothing and shelter. In order to eat, wear clothes and have living quarters we must depend on peasants to farm and workers to weave and build. If peasants fail to have politics guide farming and workers fail to have politics permeate weaving and building, we will have nothing but mental things to eat, wear or live in.

To allow political work play an effective role, it is necessary to use it in guiding all work including professional work and turn mental force into material force. Chairman Mao said: We admit that in the entire course of historical development, material things determine mental things and the existence of society determines social consciousness; meanwhile we also admit the reaction of social consciousness on the existence of society. In an enterprise, the main task of political work is to raise the political consciousness of workers and staff so that the enterprise fulfills its production quotas. Without a doubt, political work plays a guarantor role. The "gang of four" peddled "from consciousness to consciousness," which is typical subjective idealism.

According to Marxism, production is man's most fundamental practical activity, the determinant of all his other activities. These other activities are class struggle, politics and scientific and artistic pursuits. A political and cultural life are closely connected with material life, and man's subsistence depends on his activity in production to meet his material needs. When Chairman Mao was in the Ching Kang Mountains, he pointed out that after the domestic war economic construction should be the center of all work. In the early postliberation period, he taught us that from the first day we take over a city, we should emphasize the restoration and development of productive undertakings in the city. All other tasks in the city, he added, should hinge on production and construction as the center and should be at its service. In particular, Chairman Mao warned us with these words: If we lack proficiency in production and cannot learn to grasp it quickly, we will not have a firm footing and will meet with failure.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" hurled accusations and used sticks here and there. When a party committee grasped production, they accused that party committee of being a production party." When a cadre grasped production, they accused him of practicing the "theory of productive forces." Whoever grasped his professional work was accused of "putting professional work in command." Whoever grasped management was accused of "controlling, restricting and suppressing" the masses. Whoever grasped financial work was accused of "putting profits in command." Whoever studied technology was accused of "taking the road of becoming a specialist without a socialist conscience." These fallacies have had a very wide and pernicious influence which should not be underrated. Even today some comrades are still obsessed with lingering fears and are not daring to rid themselves of mental encumbrances and go all out to have politics permeate all work, including production. These comrades should promptly set out to eradicate the pernicious influence, eliminate chaos and restore order, heighten their spirit and boldly build socialism.

At present and for some time to come, putting politics in command means putting the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" in command. Taking class struggle as the key link means taking the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" as the key link. This is what Taching and the Ministry of Petroleum Industry are doing. They are firmly and repeatedly grasping the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link and unceasingly attacking them. The so-called "politics" of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were counterrevolutionary and aimed at usurping party and state power, and their "taking class struggle as the key link" was nothing but an attempt to "change the dynasty" for the purpose of restoring capitalism. They were opposed to politics permeating professional work in order to undermine the revolution, the economy and production. Chairman Mao pointed out that only the most shameless Kuomintang warlords brought areas they ruled to the brink of bankruptcy, and the goal of the imperialists and Kuomintang was to undermine economic construction work in the Red areas and to damage the well-being of millions upon millions of liberated workers and peasants. What is the difference then between the frantic sabotage carried out by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and that by the imperialists and Kuomintang?

The position is taken that politics should permeate all work precisely in order to strengthen ideological and political work on all fronts, not to weaken political work. Chairman Hua said: "Far from being weakened, political and ideological work should be strengthened in the new period of development in our socialist revolution and construction." Doing political work in connection with economic work is to adhere to the principle of the unification of politics and economics, of politics and professional work and of politics and technology. This is a fine tradition of our party's political work. Only in this way can political work play its role. Produce real results and guide and guarantee other work. Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work. It should always be strengthened and under no circumstances should it be weakened.

We must make a firm determination to restore and carry forward our party's fine tradition in political work which was sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We must change the state of affairs in which politics and professional work are regarded as "two separate things" and promote the practice of having politics permeate professional work. More practical work must be done, empty talk stopped and actions made to agree with words so that problems can be resolved. Now is the time to eliminate lip service, empty talk and bragging and to overcome ignorance of production work. We must inherit and carry forward our party's glorious tradition in doing political work in enterprises and, while deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," publicize Chairman Mao's principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," as well as his idea of politics permeating all work, and see to it that they are made known to everyone. With proletarian politics in command, we must boldly grasp the economy and pay attention to our professional work so as to insure the accomplishment of the general task for the new period.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR LATE WRITER LIU CHING

OW221739Y Peking NCNA in English 1612 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--A memorial meeting for the noted Chinese writer Liu Ching was held in the auditorium of the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries here this morning. Liu Ching, who was member of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Standing Committee member of the Shensi Provincial Committee of the CPCC, member of the National Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, council member of the Union of Chinese Writers and vice-chairman of the Sian branch of the Union of Chinese Writers, died of illness in Peking on June 13, 1978, at the age of 62.

Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, presented a wreath. Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, attended the memorial meeting.

Also present were leading members of departments concerned under the CCP, Central Committee and the State Council, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Shensi Provincial Committee of the CCP and the Shensi Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles and noted writers and artists: Chang Ping-hua, Hu Yao-pang, Huang Chen, Hu Chiao-mu, Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, Chiang Nan-Hsiang, Chou Wei-chih, Ho Ching-chih, Lin Mo-han, Chang Kuang-nien, Wang Kuang, Lin Lin, Hsieh Ping-hsin, Tsaohyu, Tsang Ko-chia, Lu Chi, Ssu-tu Hui-min, Tsai Jo-hung and Hua Chun-wu.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Chang Tse, secretary of the Shensi provincial party committee. Liu Pai-yu, vice-chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, made a memorial speech. Reviewing Liu Ching's life as a revolutionary and writer, the speech noted:

"Liu Ching was always loyal to the party and the people. In the past decades, Liu Ching closely followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the important political movements and in creative writing. He firmly supported the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, and resolutely rejected the reactionary ideological trend stirred up by Lin Piao and the gang of four. Although cruelly persecuted and tormented by the gang of four, he never wavered or compromised with them, but waged an unyielding struggle throughout, displaying the lofty moral integrity and the staunch revolutionary spirit of a communist. Liu Ching warmly hailed the great victory of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in smashing the gang of four and wholeheartedly supported Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in leading the people of the whole country to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land and to carry out the great new Long March.

"For decades Liu Ching consistently kept to the road of integrating himself with the workers and peasants, going deep among the masses and into real life and exerting himself in creative writing. His voluminous novel, 'Builders of a New Life', was a revolutionary epic reflecting the socialist revolution in China's countryside. It enjoys high repute at home and abroad.

"His works have enriched the treasure house of Chinese literature and the road he took in creative writing and life provided invaluable experience for creating socialist literature and set a brilliant example for the literary and art workers.

"The ruthless persecution of Liu Ching by Lin Piao and the gang of four not only deprived him of more than ten years of his precious time which he could have otherwise used for creative writing, but also made him leave us too soon to finish his plan of completing the novel 'Builders of a New Life'. This is an irretrievable loss in the history of China's revolutionary literature and also a matter for deep regret to literary and art circles and the masses of readers.

"Comrade Liu Ching has departed from us, but his works will live forever among the people. His contributions to Chinese literature will go down in history."

Attending the memorial meeting were also Liu Ching's relatives and friends, and representatives from Changan County where he had worked and lived for 14 years. According to his own wish, his ashes will be sent to the Huangfu village of Changan County where he had stayed for a long time.

GANG CRITICIZED FOR DISRUPTING POPULARIZATION OF SCIENCE

HK221441Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 16 Jun 78 p 2 HK

[Article by KWANGMING DAILY Commentator: "Wipe Out the 'Gang of four's' Pernicious Influence, Promote Creative Work on Popularizing Science"]

[Excerpts] In order to expand the contingent of writers popularizing science and promote creativity, we must clear up the issue of right and wrong reversed by the "gang of four."

1. Those Who Are Doing Creative Work on Popularizing Science Are "Without Proper Callings."

Many fine writers devoted to popularizing science are engaged in certain fields of scientific and technological research or teaching. Since they are engaged in either research or teaching, creative work on popularizing science is naturally considered to be their "sideline occupation."

It has even been argued that a person's energy is limited and, therefore, his involvement in a "sideline occupation" will surely affect his "proper calling."

2. "Pursuing Personal Fame and Fortune"

The argument that "those who are engaged in popularizing science become famous and find their efforts rewarding" sounds plausible. The writers in question become known through their bylines when their works are published. What is called "rewarding" merely refers to the fees in payment for their published articles.

Especially when the "gang of four" were running wild, many of the writers neither gave their names nor received payment for their items. They persisted in their creative work at the risk of being branded as "counterrevolutionaries" and out of a strong sense of responsibility for developing the motherland's science and technology. How could they be accused of "pursuing personal fame and fortune"?!

The "gang of four" were solely responsible for disrupting creative work on popularizing science. They pursued a counterrevolutionary revisionist line that was aimed at virtually stifling creative work on popularizing science.

We must further eliminate their pernicious influence and stamp out fallacies spread by them, such as labeling creative work on popularizing science as "without proper callings" and "pursuing personal fame and fortune." We must actively support and ardently encourage those engaged in popularizing science and provide them with necessary facilities. This will rapidly expand the contingent of writers devoted to popularizing science and promote the mushroomlike spread throughout the country of fine works dealing with this subject.

ATOMIC ENERGY USED IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

OW211252Y Peking NCHA in English 1203 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--China has in the past few years produced about 100 new varieties of rice, wheat, peanuts, millet, rape, Chinese white cabbage and other crops through mutation or mutation combined with hybridization. These mutants, which ripen earlier, give higher yields and are more resistant to diseases and weather adversities than the original varieties, have been sown to 1.6 million hectares.

Professor Hsu Kuan-jen, a leading member of the Research Institute for Application of Atomic Energy to Agriculture under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, who together with others founded China's first laboratory of this discipline in 1957 under the guidance of the late Premier Chou En-lai was interviewed recently by HSINHUA. "Great changes have taken place since 1957," he said. "The majority of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions now have their own laboratories with irradiation facilities and equipment for isotopic studies. The scientists have the support and cooperation of a vast army of peasant activists in carrying out experiments."

One of the new rice strains evolved is the radiation-induced mutant Yuan-Feng-Tsao, which ripens 45 days earlier than its parent variety, and has yields ten percent higher than varieties which ripen as early. The lysine content of Yuan-Feng-Tsao is eight to 14 percent higher than some improved strains already popularized. Lysine is an essential amino acid.

The Chinese researchers have presented many scientific papers on the use of trace element techniques in studies of soil, fertilizer, photosynthesis, plant nutrition and metabolism, as well as on protection against pollutants and pest control. "These papers are of both theoretical and practical value," Professor Hsu pointed out. By applying trace element techniques, scientists acquire first-hand information about how pesticide, insecticide and weed killer residues are absorbed by different crops and to what extent the environment and the seeds are affected. "China is intensifying its research on and production of highly-effective pesticides and insecticides without residual toxins," Professor Hsu said.

The Chinese scientists have been successful in using irradiation to sterilize harmful insects including rice borers, corn borers, sugar cane borers and pink bollworms.

Seri-culturists in a dozen Chinese provinces have irradiated the eggs of Tussah silkworms with a low dosage of gamma rays or neutrons resulting in a 20 percent increase in cocoon output. A safely-shielded irradiation mobile unit has been devised to travel from place to place to serve silkworm breeders.

Excellent results have been achieved in preservation of cereals, pork, fruits, vegetables, medicinal herbs and other easily perishable items. China is about to popularize this method for preserving pork.

China began to produce radioisotopes in 1958. Today, more and more radioisotopes are being used in industry, agriculture, medicine and scientific research.

Chinese scientists have also succeeded in synthesizing 20 radioactive organic tracer compounds for agricultural research, formerly imported.

"While mainly serving agriculture," Professor Hsu continued, "our institute works in cooperation with the Research Institute for Environmental Protection of Peking on such topics as eliminating cyanides in industrial waste water."

"But for the gang of four, our achievements would have been much greater," he added. "We are doing our best to catch up with and surpass the advanced countries of the world as quickly as possible."

One and a half years ago, shortly after the gang was overthrown, a national seminar on the application of isotopes and radiation was held in Harbin, Heilungkiang. Last month, a national work conference was held in Nanning, Kwangsi at which an overall plan was worked out for broadening research on application of atomic energy in agriculture.

I. 23 Jun 78

E 8

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LASERS HELD 6-15 JUNE

OW231014Y Hong Kong APP in English 0945 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jun (AFP)--China this month held a national conference on advanced laser techniques, one of the key sectors of scientific research in that country.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY yesterday reported that 120 researchers took part in the conference held at Wuhan (central China) between June 6-15 on solid laser technology and its application in the electronic industry.

About 50 papers were presented at the conference, including some on small and medium power solid laser apparatus and technology, solid laser electrical sources and the building of equipment for use of lasers in the electronic industry, the Communist Party newspaper said.

The conference was run by the Huachung Engineering Institute, which had been delegated the task by the 4th Ministry of Machine Building. The ministry is concerned with the electronic industry and the military uses of electronics.

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY OF COASTAL WATERS COMPLETED

OW230748Y Peking NCNA in English 0739 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking 23 June (HSINHUA)--China recently completed an airborne magnetic survey of its coastal waters which began in June, 1974.

The scientific surveying team of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China and the aerial geophysical prospecting team of the State Geological Bureau made a survey on a 1:500,000 or 1:1,000,000 scale of the prescribed coastal waters. A 1:200,000 scale survey was made over other marine areas. In all, the survey covered more than 250,000 line-kilometres.

Preliminary results show the geological structure of the coastal waters and the perspective for petroleum and natural gas resources there. Magnetic anomalies were discovered on land, islands and in shallow beach waters along the coast, giving new clues for prospecting of iron and other metallic minerals deposits.

SHANGHAI PRODUCES LARGE-SCALE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

OW222138Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[WEN HUI PAO 18 June newsletter: "First Victory Report--On Deeds of the Shanghai Metallurgical Research Institute in Launching a Battle to Produce Large-Scale Integrated Circuits"]

[Excerpts] Last 24 October, the wise leader Chairman Hua and other party and state leaders received delegates attending the National Natural Science Planning Conference and posed for pictures with them. It just so happened that the delegate from the Shanghai Metallurgical Research Institute stood right behind Chairman Hua. Chairman Hua asked with concern: "What is our present level in semiconductors?" Our delegate answered: "Compared with foreign countries, we are 10 years behind." Chairman Hua asked again: "At what level of semiconductors will we be in 10 years?" Our delegate answered: "By then we will be partially approaching advanced foreign levels."

After the photo session was over, Chairman Hua stood up and again asked with concern: "When can we produce large-scale integrated circuits?" Our delegate answered: "In 3 years." The central leading comrades rose from their seats and were moving about when Vice Chairman Teng walked back a few steps and heard that we needed 3 years to produce large-scale integrated circuits. He turned around and said: "One year."

At the time, the reception hall was filled with deafening applause and slogan-shouting. The delegates didn't hear what was said and some of the comrades were stepping out from the ranks. Realizing that the delegates hadn't heard what he said, Vice Chairman Teng stepped toward them, raised one finger and said loudly, in no uncertain terms: "One year."

That night the delegate from the Shanghai Metallurgical Research Institute telephoned and promptly wrote a report to the leadership and masses of the institute on the happy event at the reception and the important instructions of the central leading comrades. The research institute held two oath-taking rallies. A battle leading group was quickly organized with a principal leading comrade of the institute party committee personally in command. Based on the strong desire of the masses of scientific research personnel, the Chinese Academy of Sciences made a report to the party Central Committee and asked for instructions on accelerating development of large-scale integrated circuits. The report was promptly approved by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Thus, the battle was launched.

The scientific research personnel of the leading laboratory--the main force in tackling the research and manufacture of large-scale integrated circuits--worked hard for 2 months and successfully trial-produced a (?model) by the end of 1977. The next step was to turn out a group of products within a short period of time--a task more difficult than making the (?model). To succeed in (?duplicating in small quantities), it was necessary to eliminate the accidental factors that were present when the (?model) was produced. Because the work was done manually, without high-precision equipment and instruments, it required more time and effort to find the best plan for each production process; this plan then had to be repeated many times. Dust was a major enemy in the production of large-scale integrated circuits.

To (?duplicate) large-scale integrated circuits as quickly as possible, the Metallurgical Research Institute party committee decided to build a purification laboratory as quickly as possible. While the gang of four were running amuck, construction of the purification laboratory was delayed more than 2 years. Now, after more than 2 months of hard work day and night, a purification laboratory with our country's own characteristics has been completed. The first batch of (erh wu liu wei) integrated circuits was produced in mid-March this year, and the important assignment which Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng gave them was carried out ahead of time, in less than 6 months.

WEN HUI PAO today also frontpages a commentator's article entitled "It Is Necessary To Have the Revolutionary Spirit of Seizing the Day and Seizing the Hour."

The article says: Under the kind attention of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng and by launching a massive battle, the scientific research personnel of the Shanghai Metallurgical Research Institute have displayed the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and the hour, shortened a 3-year trial-production plan to 6 months, produced (?models) for two types of large-scale integrated circuits and turned out small groups of circuits, contributing to Shanghai's campaign to carry out 10 major scientific research projects.

1. 23 Jun 78

E 10

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUANG CHEN ATTENDS NATIONAL FORUM ON THEATRICAL WORKS

OW161039Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1718 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 8 Jun--The National Forum on Creating Theatrical Works, sponsored by the Editorial Department of the journal PEOPLE'S DRAMA, recently took place in Peking. Some 100 playwrights from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and PLA units reviewed the fine situation on the theatrical front over the past year, exchanged experiences in writing theatrical works, and enthusiastically discussed how to implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and how to further enrich creative theatrical writing.

The forum began by exposing and criticizing the fallacy that literature and art were under the "dictatorship of a sinister line" and ended by denouncing Chu Lan, a hack writer of the gang of four who concocted the reactionary theory of literature and art. A combative atmosphere prevailed at the forum from beginning to end.

Chou Huan [0719 2719], former secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, who had been attacked and persecuted by the gang of four because of his concern for literature and art, spoke at the forum.

Comrades Tsao Yu, Chou Yang, Hsiao Yen, Li Po-chao, Yu Ling, Chang Keng, Feng Mu, Wang Chao-wen and Kuo Han-cheng--playwrights and literary and art critics of the older generation--and Wu Hsueh, responsible person of the Art Bureau of the Ministry of Culture, also addressed the forum.

Minister of Culture Huang Chen attended the first session of the forum; Vice Ministers Chou Wei-chih, Ho Ching-chih and Lin Mo-han addressed the gathering. They pointed out in their speeches that theatrical works should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, as well as the cause of socialism; in the present stage, this means working for the realization of the party's general task for the new period. They expressed the hope that playwrights would vigorously reflect the current practical struggle in their works, praise the new spirit and features of workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals in their struggle to realize the four modernizations, and pay close attention to the education of youth and children and other important themes. They also hoped that, in their works, playwrights would sum up past experiences, firmly grasp the present situation, look forward to the future, and meet the needs for the new period. The playwrights were urged to do their best in effectively creating the images of proletarian leaders, accomplish the great mission entrusted by history, and achieve more variety in subject matter, style and type of works. Leaders at all levels, who organize the creation of theatrical works, were urged to be politically strong and flexible in handling literary and art works and to cordially support the creation of new works.

Also present at the forum were Shen Hsi-meng, Li Chih-hua, Yang Lan-chun, Tu Feng, Liu Chia, Fu To, Ting I, Ting Hung, Lu Fu, Hsu Chin, Hsi Ming-chen, Li Men, Tsung Shen, Lan Kuang, Chu Tsu-i, Shih Chao, Yao Yun-huan, Liu Chao-lan, Lo Ying, Mu Ko-fu, Lan Cheng, Wu Yu-hsiao, Ku Erh-tan, Hai Hsiao, Ma Chi-hsing, Huang Ti and Chao Sai.

Chao Hsin and Feng Tzu-ho, responsible persons of the Editorial Department of the journal PEOPLE'S DRAMA and playwright [word indistinct] Peng presided over the forum.

I. 23 Jun 78

E 11

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON PLA SPORTS GUIDANCE COMMISSIONS

OW210531Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0154 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Anearlier report was published on p E 9 of the 21 June DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun--The PLA General State Department, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department recently issued a circular to the entire army asking units above the regimental level to restore the physical culture guidance committees as soon as possible. The physical culture guidance committees were established at all levels of the army in 1952 with the approval of Chairman Mao. These committees played a positive role in developing physical culture and sports in army units, strengthening the physiques of commanders and fighters and raising the units combat effectiveness. Later, as a result of the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four's" counter-revolutionary revisionist line, army units' physical culture guidance committees were abolished and physical culture work was mitigated.

The circular points out: The purpose in restoring the physical culture guidance committees at all levels is to strengthen the unified leadership over physical culture work in the entire army, implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on physical culture even better and more effectively guide the development of physical culture and sports in army units.

The circular stipulates: The all-army and various large-unit physical culture guidance committees will each have a director and deputy directors; secretary general and deputy secretaries general; and a certain number of members. Army, divisional and regimental physical culture guidance committees will each have a director, deputy directors and a certain number of members, and such positions will be filled concurrently by the commanding officers at all levels and leading comrades of concerned headquarters and political and logistics departments. The normal routine of the physical culture guidance committees will be performed through various vocational work departments concerned.

The circular states: The All-Army Physical Culture Guidance Committee has been organized with Li Ta as director; Fu Chung and Wang Ping as deputy directors; Li Weu [2621 0251] as secretary general; Han Fu-tung [7281 1788 2639], Chou Chih-tung [0719 0037 0681], and Chang Chung-chieh [1728 1813 2638] as deputy secretaries general; and 30 members.

The circular calls on the physical culture guidance committees at all levels in the entire army to raise aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, conscientiously implement his revolutionary line on physical culture, and under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, actively guide physical culture and sports in army units and make contributions in strengthening the physiques of the commanders and fighters, fostering the revolutionization and modernization of our army and raising the combat effectiveness of our army units.

I. 23 Jun 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

G 1

ANHWEI COAL MINE WORKERS 'MASTERS' OF ENTERPRISE

OW170802Y Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hefei, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--"In China, workers are masters of the enterprises. Whole-hearted reliance on the working class in management is determined by the status of the working class as the masters and the system of socialism," said Wang Yen-kun, worker-turned secretary of the party committee of the Tatung coal mine in southern Anhwei. Tatung coal mine, one of the 11 mines under the Huainan Mining Bureau has been in operation for 67 years. Before liberation, under reactionary imperialist and Kuomintang rule, the miners toiled like beasts of burden. In 1945, during a six months period, more than 13,000 miners died of injury, starvation, torture, fatigue or disease.

Now an Enterprise Management Committee under the leadership of the mine's party committee has been set up with veteran workers as the mainstay and including leading cadres and technicians. The head of the mine is director of the committee. Deputy directors are representatives of veteran workers, technicians, engineers and cadres. The committee has 73 members selected from among workers who are enthusiastic about helping improve the mine. Among them, 62 are part-time committee members. The committee members attend the enlarged meeting of the mine's party committee every month to make arrangements, sum up work, examine plans, study major problems discuss economic factors and appraise activities. The committee submits the meeting's conclusions to the workers for discussion. Thus the committee serves as an effective means of mobilizing and organizing the masses to take part in democratic management.

Management groups have also been set up at the extracting zones. In production groups or shifts, some workers are selected to take charge of political study, quality, technique, safety, economy measures and welfare. They are part of the management network under the leadership of the Enterprise Management Committee.

Under the management committee there are also reporting centres and reception stations for managerial personnel from among the masses. They have an everyday report system. At the change of shifts, the miner-manager reports to the safety inspector to work his shift has done and the latter notes this in his report. The shift report book carries the reports of the worker-managers in charge of safety, quality and economy measures. These include such items as problems that must be solved immediately by the leadership and measures to be taken by other departments.

The workers management network cooperates with the safety, financial and administrative offices, raises criticisms and suggestions and plays a good role in supervision and in assisting specialized personnel. For instance, the mine has only ten persons specializing in safety, but at the workplace there are as many as 268 workers in charge of safety. They help the leadership discover and solve problems in good time. In addition, the workers also write big-character posters to put forward their criticisms and suggestions on practicing economy and exposing wasteful practices. The leadership pay attention to these opinions, make investigation and solve problems in good time.

The miners spend one hour in study every day mainly reading newspapers and studying documents. Currently, they are discussing the new constitution.

I. 23 Jun 78

G 2

PRC
EAST REGION

The system of cadre participation in productive labour has been consistently observed in the mine. Leading members of the management committee are at the same time leading members of the mine. The workers are free to give their opinions at any time and many problems are solved very quickly.

Democratic management committees and other organs have been set up in the other ten coal mines under the Huainan Mining Bureau and management networks formed. About one-third of the coal miners have now taken part in management. They show a high sense of responsibility.

TIEH YING AT CHEKIANG AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

GW221109Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on agricultural science and technology opened ceremoniously in Hangchow on 21 June. It was held in the high tide of vigorously and extensively publicizing and studying the general task for the new period and under the excellent situation of winning new victories in revolution and production. Attending the conference were leading comrades of party committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and those of the departments concerned; representatives of the four-level agricultural scientific research networks in various counties and municipalities and those of agricultural technique popularization stations in various districts; representatives of advanced units and individuals from agricultural departments; representatives from agricultural scientific research institutes and agricultural colleges and schools in various localities; as well as agricultural and forest experts, model workers, college professors and agricultural technicians.

The representatives from various localities throughout the province jubilantly gathered together to freely discuss the excellent situation. They were determined to further implement the guidelines of the National Science Conference, cherish lofty aspirations, march toward modernizing agricultural science and technology and strive to accelerate the building of Tachai-type counties throughout the province and develop modern socialist agriculture.

The provincial agricultural mechanization work conference and the provincial conference on operation and management of the people's communes were held simultaneously.

The opening of the conferences was held in the people's auditorium.

Attending the opening ceremony were Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Li Feng-ping, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Feng Ke and Yuan Fang-lieh, Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee and vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Wang Chia-yang), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee; as well as Wang Po-ping, Liu I-fu and Chen An-yu, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Yuan Fang-lieh, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Li Feng-ping, secretary of the provincial party committee was invited to deliver a report to the conference.

In his report, Comrade Li Feng-ping dealt with five questions:

1. Clearly understand the prevailing excellent situation and resolutely implement the general task for the new period.

In this connection, he said: Over the past year or so, guided by Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well, our province has won great victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The struggle of exposure, criticism and investigation has dealt telling blows at class enemy sabotage and frenzied attacks by capitalist forces in the form of embezzlement, theft and speculation. The great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the gang of four has accelerated the liberation of productive forces, and the mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry are developing vigorously. This year's per-unit yield of spring grain increased over 70 percent compared with last year while total yield doubled. Per-unit and total yields of rapeseed rose by 40 and 90 percent respectively, thus hitting an all-time high. Increases have also been registered in spring tea and silkworm cocoon production. More fish have been caught during both the spring and summer seasons and satisfactory development has been made in hog raising. Early rice crops are growing well. Industrial production, communications and transportation and capital construction have overfulfilled target requirements. The total industrial output value for January through May increased 49.83 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. The situation of the market is improving while income has doubled.

In touching on the problem of resolutely implementing the general task for the new period, Comrade Li Feng-ping pointed out: In order to carry out the general task for the new period and develop agriculture at high speed, it is essential to persist in taking class struggle as the key link, grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously and develop the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and popularize Tachai-type counties in a deepgoing way. We must carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four without relaxing our efforts.

2. Extensively develop the mass movement of scientific experiment and strive to modernize agricultural science and technology.

In connection with this question, Comrade Li Feng-ping said: Science and technology are productive forces. In order to modernize agriculture, it is necessary to modernize agricultural science and technology first.

He continued: We should pay serious attention to those key technical measures in our current production activities on the one hand and make long-term plans for catching up with and surpassing the advanced world level and vigorously develop agricultural scientific research work on the other. For this reason, it is essential to work out a program for developing agricultural science and technology.

3. Work hard for 3 years so as to fundamentally achieve agricultural mechanization.

Regarding this question, he said: To fundamentally achieve agricultural mechanization by 1980 was a great call issued by Chairman Mao to the whole party and people throughout the country. We should effectively solve those problems which the masses deem urgent and which we are able to solve.

It is necessary to actively develop the production of raw materials, improve and reorganize the farm implements industry in a planned way, vigorously develop local support-agriculture industry and commune-and brigade-run enterprises, insure proper management and utilization of farm machinery and make efficient use of farm implements.

4. Resolutely carry out the party's economic policies in rural areas and bring the peasants' enthusiasm into full play.

In this connection, Comrade Li Feng-ping pointed out: While launching the mass campaign to study and publicize the general task for the new period, we must arouse the masses and cadres to continuously and thoroughly criticize the gang of four's reactionary fallacies and crimes in slandering and attacking the party's economic policies and principle for operation and management. At present, we should particularly implement the party's policies, including the policy on "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," the policy on enforcing "the three-level system of ownership of the means of production in the people's communes, with ownership by the production team as the basic form," the policy of exchange at equal value, the policy on developing diversified economy, the policy on animal husbandry, the policy on purchasing farm and sideline products and encouraging the sale of the same by commune members, the policy permitting commune members to farm small plots of land for personal needs and to engage in limited household sideline production under the condition that the absolute predominance of the collective economy of the people's communes is insured and the policy on village fairs.

5. Strengthen party leadership over agriculture.

With respect to this question, Comrade Li Feng-ping said: The key to accelerating agricultural development lies in the leadership, or in the case of a province, prefecture or county in the party committee. All party committees have their own responsibilities. We must effectively strengthen the leadership over agriculture based on the requirements of the general task for the new period.

FUKIEN HOLDS STUDENT ENROLLMENT CONFERENCE

HK221012Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 11 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Fukien provincial 1978 student enrollment conference was recently held in Foochow. The participants, who included responsible comrades of prefectural and municipal education departments and of colleges and secondary technical schools, studied documents and praised the wise strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to reform the enrollment system. "They effectively refuted the vague understanding and erroneous viewpoints of a few people in society with regard to the major reform of the student enrollment system."

The spirit of the National Education Work Conference and the National Student Enrollment Conference was conveyed to the meeting. The meeting pointed out: Last year's student enrollment work was very successful, with large numbers of outstanding and talented people being enrolled in institutes of higher education. The reform of the enrollment system has been fervently supported by the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

The conference held: "The education front is a major disaster area suffering from the gang of four's interference and sabotage. Its external and internal wounds are extremely serious.

It is necessary to tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four--the key link--and make full use of these teachers by negative example to conduct extensive education in the class and line struggles.

The conference looked into and made specific arrangements for enrollment work in the province, and pledged to do a good job of this year's enrollment work and discover still more talented people.

FUKIEN CCP FORMULATES RURAL MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

HK221311Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Fukien Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum on learning from Tachai in agriculture. In view of certain current major problems in the management of the communes, the forum laid down a 12-point regulation on several problems in commune management. The provincial CCP Committee also issued a circular demanding that all party committees do well in implementing this regulation. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, made an important speech at the meeting.

Before the forum, leading comrades of the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees went to the front line of agricultural production to investigate and study, listen to the masses' views and get hold of firsthand material. They seriously summed up experiences in the movement to criticize one thing, strike blows at two and straighten out three, in the management of the communes, in running the commune and brigade enterprises and so on. They thus made full preparations for formulating the 12-point regulation.

The meeting reviewed and analyzed the situation and problems in commune management in Fukien. "On the basis of exchanging experiences and getting a clear picture of the situation, the meeting held full discussions on the following 12 issues: Strengthening planning management and putting into effect the system of letting everyone know the year's plans at an early stage; improving labor organization, putting into effect fixed quotas, and strengthening the system of responsibility in production; strengthening fiscal management and putting into effect democratic control of finances; striving to lighten the production teams' burden; strengthening the management of pigs and cattle and setting up a system of responsibility in collective pig raising; setting up and putting on a sound basis systems for managing farm machinery and tools; problems of manpower arrangement and of benefits and burdens in farmland capital construction; problems of cadre participation in collective productive labor and of their work subsidies; problems of grain distribution; vigorously developing and actively straightening out the commune and brigade enterprises; problems of integrating agriculture and sideline occupations, and of the peasants' domestic sideline occupations; running the communes democratically and bringing into full play the activism of the poor and lower-middle peasants as the masters of their own affairs.

"Specific regulations were formulated in light of these issues. These issues are all major problems urgently awaiting solution in order to wash away the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four in the rural areas, turn chaos into order and distinguish between right and wrong.

"These 12 regulations do not simply constitute a method of management, but are a major issue related to consolidating socialism and the collective ownership system on the people's communes, developing agricultural production at high speed and constantly improving the peasant masses' living standards."

The meeting pointed out: The province, prefectures, counties, communes, brigades and production teams must all conduct extensive propaganda activities and patient and meticulous ideological work, and resolutely clear away interferences. "With regard to lingering fears, ideological reluctance or resistance on the part of a few cadres and masses, it is necessary to solve them by adhering to the methods of criticism, education by persuasion and unfolding mass debates. We must strike resolute blows at the conspiracies of class enemies such as troublemaking, incitement and sabotage in order to insure implementation of the 12-point regulation. In this way we can greatly mobilize the masses' activism and fulfill this year's production plans."

The meeting also made arrangements for continuing to unfold the movement of "one criticism, two blows" in the rural areas, striving for bumper harvests, and all current rural work.

FUKIEN DAILY Editorial

HK221327Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Jun 78 HK

[Report on FUKIEN DAILY 22 June editorial: "Seriously Implement the Party's Rural Economic Policies"]

[Text] The editorial stresses: The Fukien Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum on learning from Tachai in agriculture. In accordance with the spirit of the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and the actual conditions in Fukien, the meeting formulated regulations on several current problems in the management of the people's communes--the 12-point regulation--and decided to implement it in the rural areas throughout the province. This is the requirement of adhering to the socialist orientation, developing agricultural production at high speed, and striving to fulfill the general task for the new period. It is also a struggle to turn chaos into order.

The editorial says: Fukien is a place which suffered great harm from the four pests. For a long time, Lin Biao and the gang of four, with ultraleftist features, pushed through an ultrarightist line, causing extremely great damage to the management of the communes. The 12-point regulation has been formulated in the light of the sabotage done by Lin Biao and the gang of four in order to turn chaos into order. Hence, in implementing the 12-point regulation, it is necessary to get a tight grasp on the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, the key link. By grasping the key link we can distinguish between right and wrong in line, draw demarcation lines in rural policies, eliminate lingering fears, liberate our thinking, [words indistinct] and straighten out the management of the communes. By grasping the key link, we can integrate straightening out management with "one criticism, two blows," strike blows at the class enemies' sabotage and the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces, and correct the orientation and road of the collective economy.

The editorial says: The 12-point regulation approved by the provincial CCP Committee embodies Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, principles and policies and persistently follows the socialist orientation. We must persistently put proletarian politics in command, carry out arduous and meticulous work and get rid of all kinds of resistance.

At present we must organize the cadres to study the party's policies, conduct education in the party's policies, learn how to handle problems in accordance with the party's policies, and carry out the policies in an all-round and correct way. We must deal resolute blows at sabotage caused by class enemies.

It is necessary to adhere to the party's fine work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line. Our cadres, especially the leading cadres, should not copy things uncritically in their work. They should link the 12-point regulation with reality, analyze and look into the actual situation and solve actual problems. At the same time, it is necessary to seriously listen to the masses' views, bring democracy into full play, augment and perfect the 12-point regulation, implement it and make it into something for the masses. It is necessary to sum up and commend good experiences, people and deeds in implementing the policies and popularize their good experiences.

The editorial says in conclusion: We must seriously implement the 12-point regulation, closely integrate it with the work of fulfilling the great aim of the general task for the new period and with the work of achieving great success in 20 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, stimulate the development of revolution and production in the rural areas of the province, rapidly transform the backward state of the province's agricultural production and contribute to the new Long March.

FOOCHOW PLA HOLDS FORUM ON MILITIA BUILDING

HK211035Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "On the eve of commemorating the 16th anniversary of the promulgation of Chairman Mao's instruction on putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects, the leadership organ of the Foochow PLA units held an 11-17 June forum in Kiangsi's Yushan County on the organizational building of militia. Present at the forum were 50 people including leading comrades from the Kiangsi Military District, various subordinate military subdistricts and garrisons, and the People's Armed Forces departments of various municipalities directly subordinate to Kiangsi; responsible comrades from the mobilization sections of the headquarters of the Fukien and Kiangsi military districts; mobilization sections of the headquarters of various military subdistricts and garrisons, and military sections of the People's Armed Forces departments of various municipalities directly subordinate to various provinces; and leading comrades from the People's Armed Forces departments of (Futing), Nancheng, Yushan and Wannien County and of (Hsihu) District in Nanchang Municipality. Lung Fei-hu, deputy commander of the Foochow PLA units; Lu Sheng, advisor of the Foochow PLA units; (Hsiung Chao-jen), deputy chief-of-staff of the Foochow PLA units; and Chang Chih-yung, Standing Committee member of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and commissar of the Kiangsi Military District, attended the forum. Deputy Chief-of-Staff (Hsiung) reported on strengthening the organizational building of armed basic units of the militia, and Deputy Commander Lung spoke.

"In connection with actual conditions, those at the forum took exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link, and studied and solved in a truth-seeking way the new features, situations and that have emerged in militia work under the new historical conditions. They clarified the right and wrong in line, enhanced their ideological understanding, summed up and exchanged experience and obtained a clear picture of future tasks and measures."

Those at the forum noted: Since the smashing of the gang of four, socialist revolution and construction in China have entered a new period of development. "At present, all party committees must do well in grasping the following:

1. Publicize and study the general task for the new period in a grand manner. Under the unified leadership of the local party committees, all People's Armed Forces departments must organize the militia to seriously study and venetratingly publicize the general task. They must allow the militiamen to understand the requirements of the general task and new demands attached to it, and to obtain a clear picture of what contributions they should make in the new Long March. They must see both long range targets and current combat tasks.

"2. Mobilize and organize the militiamen to directly participate in and defend the general task for the new period. They must grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously struggles."

Those at the forum emphasized: "The key link of whether or not militia work can adapt to the demands of the general task for the new period as soon as possible lies in strengthening the party's leadership. The provincial military districts, subdistricts and People's Armed Forces departments must promote militia work under the centralized leadership of the local party committees. They must strengthen the concept of the party and spontaneously accept the leadership of the local party committees. They must do well in acting as staff officers of local party committees, actively consult and report to them and make suggestions. They must put advice and plans forward and strive to become efficient assistants of local party committees.

"They must pay attention to improving leadership work style and work methods, eliminate the remnant poison and influence of the gang of four, and restore and carry forward our army's excellent traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts."

BRIEFS

KIANGSU MUNICIPALITY FIGHTS DROUGHT--The Hsuehou Municipal CCP Committee has acted promptly in response to the telephone conference held by the provincial CCP Committee on 14 May calling for efforts to combat the drought. In addition to organizing efforts to fight the drought in the suburban areas of the municipality, the municipal CCP Committee has also organized 20 antidrought teams to support the fight against drought in various counties of Hsuehou prefecture. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 May 78 OW]

KIANGSU COUNTY FIGHTS DROUGHT--Cadres and masses on all fronts in Hsini County, Kiangsu Province, have actively supported the rural units in their fight against drought. The county CCP Committee organized departments concerned to set up a joint office to supervise the work of combating drought day and night. The communications and commercial departments of the county dispatched more than 30 motor vehicles to transport materials and supplies for the fight against drought. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 May 78 OW]

KIANGSU ELECTRIC POWER--The Electric Power Supply Bureau in Tchong County, Kiangsu Province, has reduced supply of electric power for nonproductive use and increased supply of electric power for the rural areas. The Communications Department in the county has strengthened leadership over shock transport of materials and supplies for combating drought. The industrial and communications front in the county has also dispatched technicians to serious drought areas to provide maintenance for and repair machinery and electric power facilities in support of the work to fight against drought. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 May 78 OW]

HUNAN PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS CONCLUDES

HK221106Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan provincial congress of progressive educational units and workers concluded in Changsha on the afternoon of 20 June. The congress summed up and exchanged experiences in doing educational work, commended the progressives and studied measures for quickly promoting educational work.

"The closing ceremony of the congress was held at the auditorium of the Chinese PLA Railway Corps College."

"Attending the closing ceremony were Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Chih-wen, (Shih Hsing-shan), Chang Wen-kuang, Liu Yu-o, Shih Yu-chen, Shang Tzu-chin, Shih Pang-chih and Liu Ya-nan, responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

"Also attending the closing ceremony were (Tung Chao), responsible person of the Chinese PLA Railway Corps College and responsible comrades of various provincial fronts.

"Comrade Tung Chih-wen, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee presided over the closing ceremony. At the closing ceremony, Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee first read the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees' decision on commending advanced units in conducting revolution in education and model educational workers." Leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees awarded pennants and citations to the advanced units and model educational workers.

"Amid warm applause the congress unanimously passed a letter of proposal to educational workers throughout the province. Comrade Wan Ta, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee then delivered an important speech."

He said: "In order to realize the educational task for the new period, we must first be good at study. In intensifying the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must conscientiously study, comprehensively and correctly understand and master Chairman Mao's Thought on education, distinguish between right and wrong in line, eradicate the gang of four's pernicious influence, liberate our minds, eradicate the lingering fear and go all out at educational work."

He continued: "Educational workers and particularly all cadres throughout the province must actively respond to Chairman Hua's call on studying again and again, strive to study politics, natural science and vocational knowledge and advance toward being both Red and expert. In order to realize the educational task for the new period, we must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. At present, under the unified leadership of the provincial CCP Committee and all party committees, we must conscientiously do well in conducting the 'one criticism, two blows and three rectifications.'"

Comrade Wan Ta concluded: "We must further do well in rectifying all leading groups. In order to realize the educational task for the new period, we must conscientiously investigate and study, persist in proceeding from reality and use the party's line and policy and the spirit of the National Conference on Educational Work to lead the practical work and solve problems in the practical work."

The congress concluded with the Internationale.

I. 23 Jun 78

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN DAILY Editorial

HK221111Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Jun 78 HK

[Report on HUNAN DAILY editorial: "Strengthen Leadership and Energetically Grasp Implementation--Warm Congratulations on the Victorious Closing of the Provincial Congress of Progressives From the Educational Front"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The current task of all leaders and educational workers is to energetically grasp implementation and promote educational work as quickly as possible.

1. We must have ideological implementation. We must comprehensively and correctly master Chairman Mao's educational ideas. We must launch a large-scale study movement and integrate the study of Chairman Mao's educational thought and the study of Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Teng's instructions with the criticism of the gang of four.

2. We must have a working plan. At present, the most urgent task is to do well in rectifying all educational departments and schools. We must first do well in rectifying leading groups. We must energetically strengthen revolutionary order and revolutionary discipline, perfect necessary rules and regulations, promote revolutionary styles of studying diligently, observing discipline, loving labor, being happy in helping others, working hard and perseveringly and of dealing with enemies bravely. We must concentrate a relatively large amount of forces to do well in running many key schools.

3. We must implement policy. The key to promoting educational quality lies in teachers. We must fully mobilize the enthusiasm of teachers and make full use of them. We must further implement the party's policy on intellectuals. All leaders have done a great amount of work in implementing the policy over the past year or so. However, this does not mean that everything is all right. All localities and all units must conscientiously review their implementation of policies in order to see whether or not these policies have been implemented. If not, measures must be quickly adopted to immediately implement them.

BRIEFS

HUNAN'S COAL PRODUCTION--By 16 June, Hunan had overfulfilled its coal production, tunneling, capital construction and geological prospecting plans for the first 6 months, thus surpassing the best levels in the same periods in history. In the first 6-months, the coal mines at and above county level in Hunan had fulfilled 103.6 percent of the state's coal production plan, up 30.8 percent compared with the same period last year. Various key mines had fulfilled 102 percent of the state's tunneling plan, up 85.4 percent compared with the same period last year. The mining capital construction units had fulfilled 116 percent of the state's tunneling plan, up 42 percent compared with the same period last year and various geological prospecting units had fulfilled 108 percent of the state's plan, up 34.1 percent compared with the same period last year. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Jun 78 HK]

1. 23 Jun 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

MA LI ADDRESSES KWEICHOW RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY CONFERENCE

HK230704Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on 15 June which called on cadres throughout rural areas to do well in summer preliminary distribution work in order to mobilize the people's activism. The conference also urged the people to do well in summer field management and implement the party's rural economic policy. Ma Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the conference. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, also were present. First secretary of the Huishui County CCP Committee introduced the county's experiences in doing well in summer preliminary distribution work.

In his speech, Comrade Ma Li asked the participants to learn from the experiences of Huishui County and do well in summer preliminary distribution work. Comrade Ma Li exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the party's rural economic policy, talked about the significance of doing well in summer preliminary distribution work and urged all party committees to strengthen leadership over the work. At the conclusion, Comrade Ma Li also called on the people throughout the province to do well in summer field management in order to reap a bumper harvest.

TIBET DEVELOPS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CADRES, INSTITUTES

OW220722Y Peking NCMA in English 0710 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Lhasa, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Tibet now has nine scientific research institutes covering such fields as agriculture, animal husbandry, communications, geology and medicine. 23 counties have agro-technical centres or experimental farms and 2,100 communes and brigades have set up experimental groups in animal husbandry and agriculture. The Tibet Autonomous Region has a scientific and technical contingent of both professional and masses of the Tibetan, Han and other minority nationalities. They have achieved some good results in agricultural, geological and medical research.

Now the region is basically self-sufficient in grain. Since the democratic reform in 1959, the agro-technical personnel have conducted extensive research in developing good strains, optimum amounts of fertilizer, improvement of soil and prevention and control of insect pests. Initial success has been gained in cultivating winter wheat suited to the severe climatic conditions on the plateau and in developing high yield winter wheat seeds resistant to cold and disease. Winter wheat is mainly grown on farmland 3,000-4,200 metres above sea level and high yields have been harvested in several locations. The Chiangtzu County experimental farm got a record yield of 12.5 tons per hectare.

Many localities are introducing such crops as rape, beans, fruit trees, tea shrubs and tobacco which were rarely grown in Tibet in the past. The region now gathers 4,000 tons of apples every year.

The scientific and technical personnel of the region's Communications Research Institute in cooperation with transport and communication departments have conducted experiments on vehicle motors to adapt them to the high altitude conditions of the plateau. To date motor power has been raised by 20 percent.

Medical workers are studying prevention and control of endemic and epidemic diseases, high altitude physiology and Tibetan traditional medicine and pharmacology. The regional Medical Science Research Institute in carrying out research on high altitude physiology has since 1975 given general check-ups to Tibetans and Han immigrants living in areas from 3,600 to 4,700 metres above sea level. 20 academic papers have been compiled on the subject. During the period 1974-1977, the Lhasa Tibetan Hospital organized veteran Tibetan doctors to systematically compile the traditional medicine and pharmacology of Tibet into four comprehensive works.

Tibetan scientific personnel are also studying glaciers, rivers, lakes, vegetation, animals and climate on the plateau in coordination with the Tsinghai-Tibet Plateau comprehensive study group. Many precious fossils and other plant and animal specimens have been collected providing data for research on the formation of and changes in the Tsinghai-Tibet Plateau.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW'S FINANCE, TRADE--The value of total commercial purchases from January to April this year in Kweichow has fulfilled 32 percent of the annual plan, up 65 percent compared with the same period last year. The value of total sales amounted to 33.7 percent of the annual plan, up 24.5 percent compared with the same period last year. The supply of production materials has greatly increased compared with last year. Financial revenue from January to May has fulfilled 45.5 percent of the annual plan, up 190 percent compared with the same period last year. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 78 HK]

TIBET GRAZING LAND--Lhasa, 18 Jun--The north Tibetan plateau has already turned 120,000 square kilometres into fine grazing grounds. Work started in 1976 after a survey two years before. This formerly uninhabited area now has 11 people's communes which are raising more than half a million head of animals. The survey headed by Lozung Danzin, deputy secretary of the Heiho prefectural party committee covered over 40,000 kilometres. The Shuanghu (double lakes) area had a grass cover and showed great promise. Though it is high and the weather is cold, windy, and there is considerable snow, some places are warmer and there are hot springs and a good supply of water. The communes in the area now have schools, clinics, nurseries, kindergartens, broadcasting stations, and credit co-operatives. The livelihood of the herdsmen is improving the commune members in the 11 communes average bank deposits of more than 380 yuan (RMB) per household. [Peking NCNA in English 0815 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW]

TIBET SCIENCE CONFERENCE--The Tibetan Regional Science Conference came to a victorious close on 19 May with a solemn ceremony. Present at the closing ceremony were Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Niu Jui-chou, (Wang Chih-chuan) and Lang Chieh, responsible comrades of the regional party committee and Revolutionary Committee, regional military district and Lhasa Municipality. In addition to the delegates to the conference, the ceremony was also attended by the leading comrades of the various bureaus (and offices) of the region, the Logistics Department and Ordinance Bureau of the regional military district, and the various prefectures, as well as professionals and those in charge of science research of various enterprises more than 900 people in all. Comrades Tien Pao, Pa Sang and Je Ti presented banners and citations respectively to the 28 advanced collectives, 33 advanced individuals and 60 outstanding persons in science and technology. The ceremony was presided over by (Teng Fu-ching), vice chairman of the regional Science and Technology Committee. Niu Jui-chou gave the closing speech. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 78 OW]

AFP REPORTER DESCRIBES PRESENT-DAY TANGSHAN AREA

OW230830Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Tangshan, Hopei Province, China, 23 Jun (AFP)--Nearly two years after the disastrous earthquake of July 28, 1976 which razed it to the ground, the stricken city of Tangshan still looks like a shanty town. The tremor, felt as far as Peking, caused 7-800,000 deaths. Tangshan, a former mining town, was directly over the earthquake's epicentre. It can be seen from the Peking-Shenyang Railway, but is still closed to visitors, and this correspondent was even stopped by police from getting out onto the platform during the few minutes his train stopped here.

It is a prosperous industrial city whose 1.6 million inhabitants still live in white, mud-wanted shelters, hardly more than 2 metres (6 feet) high, lit by windows and with their corrugated iron roofs held down by stones. The ground is still covered with rubble as far as the eye can see and not one building, apart from a few rebuilt factories, now rises above the scene of desolation. Only a few low frontages along the railway line were repaired, shortly after the quake, and some new, equally low red-brick buildings are visible in the surrounding villages.

After the earthquake, one of the worst in history, the authorities said that their first priority was to get production underway again. The priority given to production rather than housing was justified by the fact that an earthquake alert was kept in force during the following months, as more than 300 secondary tremors occurred. It is not known if the alert has been lifted as Peking's was in mid-March.

The Kailuan coalmines, which are the largest in China, and most of Tangshan's other industries restored production and their growth rates to pre-earthquake levels, several months ago according to the official Chinese press. But rebuilding the town has not been a priority.

PEKING PLANT TRIMS MANAGEMENT, ABOLISHES REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

OW221231Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0144 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 17 Jun--In early March, Yungting machinery plant, Peking, established a system of division of labor and responsibilities among the plant director and deputy directors under the leadership of the party committee. With the approval of higher leading department concerned, the plant Revolutionary Committee was officially abolished. Meanwhile, a plant director and five deputy directors were appointed, and their duties, responsibilities and authorities defined. Under the leadership of the plant party committee, the director and deputy directors have carried out their respective duties and have worked hard together to bring about a new situation at the plant.

In the fourth quarter of last year, Yungting machinery plant began to work on a system of division of labor and responsibilities among the plant director and deputy directors under the leadership of the party committee. The plant party committee led the cadres and masses to further criticize the fallacies of the "gang of four" in the light of the actual situation and helped them draw a clear line of demarcation between the above-mentioned system and the "system of placing all responsibilities on the plant director." This unified their thinking and understanding.

I. 23 Jun 78

K 2

PRC
NORTH REGION

Then, in line with the related instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and based on the spirit of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," they made an analysis of the system of division of labor and responsibilities among the plant director and deputy directors under the party committee's leadership instituted before the Great Cultural Revolution, summed up experiences, drew lessons, and discussed what duties, responsibilities and authority the plant director and deputy directors should have. The new system was put into practice after the convocation of the Fifth NPC.

According to the regulations governing the plant director's duties and responsibilities, all future work plans and expansion and renovation projects of the plant, the education plan for its staff and workers, the budget for the plant's funds, important regulations and rules, and solutions to other major questions must be submitted to the party committee for discussion and decision before they are promulgated or put into effect by the plant director. The plant director must resolutely follow the system of staff and workers holding congresses and workers taking part in management, so as to insure their democratic rights. To follow the mass line and carry out democratic centralism in administrative work, there is a weekly plant work conference presided over by the plant director and attended by the leader of the Political Department, all deputy plant directors, the chief engineer and deputy chief engineer as well as the chief accountant. When necessary, concerned department and workshop leaders may be present at the conference as observers.

The system of division of labor and responsibilities among the plant director and deputy directors under the party committee's leadership instituted in Yungting machinery plant is well liked and supported by its staff and workers.

Now, the work of this plant is in good order, and all necessary regulations and rules have been set up. The plant has continuously overfulfilled its monthly production quotas since the beginning of this year.

TIENTSIN GRAIN BUREAU HOLDS EXPOSURE, CRITICISM RALLY

SK230945Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Over the past few days, the cadres and people of organs and grassroots units under the control of the Tientsin Grain Bureau have conscientiously studied and resolutely implemented the important directive issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin Municipality. An upsurge has been quickly brought about in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

On the morning of 16 June, the party committee of the Tientsin Grain Bureau held a criticism rally which was attended by leading comrades at various grassroots units and all cadres of organs subordinate to the bureau.

At the rally, secretaries, deputy secretaries and Standing Committee members of the Bureau's party committee took the lead in exposing and criticizing the gang of four for pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and, in particular, the renegade Chiang Ching for committing heinous crimes in carrying out a series of antiparty conspiratorial activities in Tientsin on eight occasions.

The gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program of equating veteran cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist roaders, had a serious, harmful impact in Tientsin.

The gang tried their utmost to distort and oppose Chairman Mao's directive on training revolutionary successors and the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young and vigorously engaged in admitting people into the party and promoting cadres on a crash basis. They stipulated that while promoting young cadres it was imperative to abide by the limitations regarding age, time and number, but not by the organizational system. They proposed that young cadres should comprise a force in leading bodies and (?alleged) that it was necessary to assign veteran cadres after cautious and strict consideration. Moreover they sent persons to exercise supervision over the grain bureau and arbitrarily demanded that a young deputy secretary of the party committee and deputy chief of the grain bureau be promoted in accordance with their stipulations. But they turned a deaf ear to some veteran cadres who had formerly held leading positions in the bureau and who were about to be promoted, in accordance with the party's policy, though the bureau party committee had several times sent them those cadres' records and repeatedly asked them to handle this work.

During exposure and criticism, participants also relentlessly criticized the gang of four's crimes of interfering with and sabotaging the agricultural production and grain work in Tientsin Municipality. In order to meet their needs in usurping party and state power, they went in for establishing Hsiao-ching-chuang as a false model in carrying out class struggles in the realm of the superstructure, trying to cut down Tachai with this false model. They went all out to undermine the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, alleging that participating in writing poems, performing dramas, singing and dancing could help in thrashing more grain and food, causing serious sabotage to the development of agricultural production in Tientsin.

Because of the interference and sabotage of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, Tientsin Municipality would scarcely have been able to carry on if the grain had not been supplied by the government and other provinces and municipalities. Grain work in Tientsin Municipality, thus, encountered great difficulties. Through exposure and criticism, extreme hatred of party members, cadres and people toward the gang of four was aroused.

The participants in the rally unanimously held: The gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line interfered with and sabotaged various sectors in Tientsin and caused very serious detrimental effects. We must stir up a high tide in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, thoroughly settle accounts with their crimes committed in Tientsin, eliminate the pernicious influence and, with new ideas, new understanding, and a new work style, strive to do a good job in revolution and other work so as to seize back the time lost, make up the losses they caused and act as good soldiers in the new Long March in order to realize the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

HOPEI STEEL PRODUCTION--Hopei has fulfilled the first 6-month production plans for steel, pig iron and rolled steel respectively 93, 76 and 51 days ahead of schedule. Compared with the same period in 1977, output of steel, pig iron and rolled steel respectively increased 153, 52 and 117 percent. In first 4 months Hopei's iron and steel industry also saved 88,000 tons of coke. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 78 OW]

INNER MONGOLIA LIGHT INDUSTRY--Inner Mongolia has 767 light industrial and handicraft plants manned by 150,000 workers. Total output value of these plants accounts for one-third of Inner Mongolia's total industrial output. Their total output value for the first 3 months of 1978 increased 52.97 percent over the same period in 1977. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 78 OW]

I. 23 Jun 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

HEILUNGKIANG PARTY OFFICIAL ON CHINA'S INITIATIVE IN WAR

OW221546Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The seventh and last lecture given at the report meeting sponsored by the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee to publicize and explain the general task for the new period was held on the morning of 21 June. Comrade Li Chien-pai, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered the lecture which discussed the international situation. Following this lecture, a summarizing speech on the report meeting was delivered by Comrade Li Li-an, secretary of the provincial party committee. The meeting was attended by secretaries and Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and leading comrades of the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in the province.

Comrade Li Chien-pai's lecture was divided into four parts: The first discussed the present era and the differences among the three worlds; the second dealt with the contention between the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States; the third was on the joint antihegemonic struggle of people in various countries throughout the world; and the fourth discussed China's foreign policy.

Comrade Li Chien-pai noted that, after the smashing of the gang of four and particularly since the convocations of the 11th CCP National Congress and the fifth NPC, China has entered a new period of development. In line with this new period, China's foreign relations work has taken on a new look of vigorous development. Conscientiously carrying out the foreign policy set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, striving to do foreign relations work well, expanding the international united front against hegemonism and developing the excellent international situation are important conditions guaranteeing the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

Comrade Li Chien-pai pointed out that there have been many important changes in the international situation in the past few years, but the general trend has remained the same. The international situation has continued to develop in a direction favorable to the people of the world and unfavorable to the superpowers.

Comrade Li Chien-pai said that, during his lifetime, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou repeatedly instructed us that "China's national strength is the basis of China's international strength" [nei fu shih wai fu ti chi chu 0355 1381 2508 1120 1381 4104 1015 4342]. In order to further develop the excellent international situation, we must make great efforts to do the work well at home for realizing the four modernizations as quickly as we can. China is a great socialist state which contains one fifth of the world's population. All people in the world hope that China will become powerful. When it does become powerful, it will be able to offer even more effective support to the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles and more successfully fulfill its internationalist duty.

The two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--are bound to struggle against each other. War is unavoidable. When war breaks out, even if you don't attack others, others will attack you. After we realize the four modernizations, we will have the initiative.

I. 23 Jun 78

L 2

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Lenin incisively pointed out as early as half a century ago that "you either become extinct or catch up with or surpass the advanced countries economically." The point which he raised is still one that sharply confronts us. We must seize the opportune time prior to the outbreak of war to build our country well so as to strive for still greater contributions to mankind.

After Comrade Li Chien-pai concluded his report, Comrade Li Li-an delivered a summarizing speech at the report meeting for publicizing and explaining the general task for the new period.

Comrade Li Li-an emphasized that, at present, all localities and units should continue to do good jobs in publicizing and explaining the general task by delivering specialized lectures. Increased efforts should be made to conclude specialized lectures where they have not yet been finished and begin to publicize and explain the general task to the masses where lectures have not yet started, in accordance with the requirements put forth by the provincial party committee. The next step will be to focus attention on the question of how to further deepen the studying and propagandizing of the general task.

KIRIN'S WANG EN-MAO ATTENDS PINGCHU OPERA PERFORMANCE

SK221352Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpt] In order to develop and flourish the Pingchu Opera, to expand the program of literature and art, to enrich cultural life, and to develop the exchanging activities of literature and art between Liaoning and Kirin provinces, the No 2 troupe of the Shenyang Municipal Pingchu Theater led by (Wang Chien-li), deputy director of the Shenyang Municipal Culture Bureau, and (Wang Li-fu), director of the Shenyang Municipal Pingchu Theater, arrived at Changchun on 18 June. On the evening of 20 June the troupe gave its first performance at the Worker's Culture Palace in Changchun Municipality, and was warmly received by the attendants.

First Secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Wang En-mao and other provincial and municipal leading comrades attended the performance. They enjoyed a series of excellent performances by the revolutionary modern Pingchu Opera including "The Twin Flying Wild Geese" (Shuang Fei Yen), "Greet New Spring" (Ying Hsin Chun) and "A Handful of Salt" (Yi Peng Yen). They also received noted Pingchu actors and actresses such as (Hsiao Ching-ping), (Hua Shu-lan) and others.

Following the performance, the provincial and municipal leading comrades went on stage and had a photo taken with the entire cast.

LIAONING ARTICLE HITS GANG'S INTERFERENCE WITH MILITIA

SK221321Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 78 SK

[Article by the (?oast inspecting section) of the Political Department of the Liaoning Provincial Military District: "A Struggle Concerning Persisting in or Tampering With the Nature and Tasks of the Militia"]

[Excerpt] From the criminal acts of the gang's sworn follower in Liaoning Province and his company in undermining the 1975 Liaoning provincial forum on the purpose, policy and discipline of the militia, we can clearly discern their true nature of being leftist in

form but rightist in essence. In order to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state, the gang of four and its sworn follower and confidants in Liaoning Province masqueraded as ultraleftists to spread the ultrarightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line, thus committing many fraudulent counterrevolutionary deals. Their criminal acts in undermining the 1975 Liaoning provincial forum on the purpose, policy and discipline of the militia greatly exposed their true intention to undermine militia building and to vigorously establish a "second armed force," and their ugly fake left, real right performance.

In the wake of the 10th national party congress in 1973, in line with an evil instruction by Wang Hung-wen, the gang's sworn follower in Liaoning Province frenziedly pushed the "fresh experience of militia." For a time he was busy sending persons to Shanghai to learn from experience, grasping models, fostering typical examples and holding meetings to spread them, thus confusing the thinking of Liaoning militiamen, who have glorious traditions, and undermining the task of putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. Regardless of the nature and task of the militia, the gang of four and its sworn follower and confidants advocated the need for the militia to enforce, legislate and control law. They forcibly ordered the militia to establish nonproductive subgroups to take part in "class struggle" on a long-term basis. They expanded militia function and power so greatly that policy and discipline violations by militiamen occurred repeatedly and militia work deviated from the right path.

All this had been, long ago, seen and hated by the militiamen and cadres throughout the province. They strongly demanded that the purpose, function and power of militia be explicitly defined and the evil tendency of violating policy and discipline be checked. Based on this situation, the Liaoning Provincial Military District, in association with departments concerned, held a forum on the purpose, policy and discipline of militia at the end of October 1975. During the forum the chairman, who was a leading person of the Liaoning Military District, and some participants delivered speeches. The speeches cited a great number of incidents of militiamen overstepping their power and violating law and discipline, and put forward various correct suggestions on limiting militia function and power, militia policy and system and the supervision of militiamen's sparetime. A cohort of the gang's sworn follower in Liaoning Province was so angry with this that he lost patience with the forum and openly put on a rival show. He made a big hue and cry about the "fresh experience" raised by the gang of four and its cohorts and vigorously talked about the "excellent situation" of militia participation in the social class struggle, in an attempt to deviate the forum from the right path. In order to bring the purpose, policy and discipline of the militia to the attention of all party committees and to the departments concerned, so as to set straight the emerged problems in good time, the chairman of the forum, a leading person of the Liaoning Provincial Military District, drafted a report to the Liaoning Provincial party committee and to higher military departments. As soon as the confidant of the gang's sworn follower in Liaoning Province saw the report, which was to be discussed he became fiercely angry and arrogantly blustered: "I repeatedly mentioned at meetings the need to learn from Shanghai, but you cut it out of the report." He also vilified that this act was meant to stage a comeback of revisionism and blatantly and demagogically incited people to heighten their vigilance.

In the wake of the forum, for the purpose of continually advocating the nature and work of Shanghai's militia and vigorously conducting counterrevolutionary acts to build a "second armed force," the person who was personally assigned to the Shenyang Municipal Militia Command by the gang's sworn follower in Liaoning, through careful arrangements and studies, did not implement the spirit of the forum but held a militia work conference to study the "fresh experience" in a big way. At this work conference he launched open attacks, vituperation and rebutted the speech by the leading person of the Liaoning Provincial Military District. He also filed a false charge against the minister head of the Liaoning Provincial Militia Command.

As a result, the sinister henchman flew into a rage with shame and arrogantly said: I am worried about the old guy in the Liaoning Provincial Military District, so I have to go to the Liaoning Military District Office once a month."

After that, in collusion with the gang's followers in Shanghai, the sinister henchman instructed the leading person of the Liaoning Provincial Military District to lead people to Shanghai to study the "fresh experience" in order to heighten their understanding of this experience.

The gang's sworn follower in Liaoning and his cohorts also forcibly ordered the Liaoning Provincial Military District to hold a meeting of secretaries of all military subdistricts throughout Liaoning Province, and forced participants at the meeting to conduct an examination. Furthermore, they sent over a nonmilitary person--their confidant in the Public Security Bureau--to exercise supervision over the meeting, as if to crush the Liaoning Provincial Military District.

In the meantime, they personally came out to arrange the convocation of a provincial conference on setting up a three-in-one command, continually boosted the "fresh experience," vigorously attacked the "right deviationist wind of reversing verdicts" and criticized leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial Military District in a big way. They were truly preposterous to the utmost extent. It was by no means a coincidence that the militia went beyond the limits of their function and power and violated party's discipline, the law of the land and rules and regulations, neither was it a temporary problem arising in the work. This was caused by the gang's sworn follower in Liaoning and his company, who appeared in the form of ultraleftists, raised the banner of paying attention to the stand and role of militia to put the militia outside party and government leadership, raised the militia above party discipline and the law of the land, wantonly tampered with the nature and tasks of the militia and boundlessly extended the limits of the militia's functions and powers. This was also a serious consequence which resulted from their spreading the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and establishing a "second armed force" in a big way.

The gang's sworn follower once undisguisedly said: "I am not so worried about the problems of militiamen who violate law and discipline." This was the best demonstration of their attempt to build into a "second armed force" and to turn the militia into their task force for usurping party and state power and restoring capitalism. In view of the fact that violations of policy and discipline were caused by the expansion of the militia's function and power, various suggestions on the issues of limiting militia function and power, limiting command authority, policies and systems and carrying about spare-time duty were advanced at the provincial forum on the purpose, policy and discipline of the militia. These suggestions actually constitute criticism and resistance against the gang's sworn follower and his cohorts, who gave the appearance of being ultraleftists and wantonly tampered with the nature and task of the militia. This struggle focusing on the nature and tasks of the militia was actually a fierce struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four. Such a struggle was preordained and unavoidable.

1. 23 Jun 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

KANSU TRADE UNION FEDERATION ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CONGRESS

HK220738Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 HK

[Text of recent Kansu Federation of Trade Unions circular on convening the Fifth Kansu Congress of Trade Unions--date not given]

[Excerpts] With the concern of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, the third enlarged plenary session of the Fourth Committee of the Kansu Federation of Trade Unions was held from 18 to 22 May in Lanchow. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the seventh enlarged plenary session of the Eighth Executive Committee of the National Federation of Trade Unions, studied the methods of implementing the spirit, and decided upon the current tasks of all the trade unions in Kansu. The meeting resolved that the Fifth Kansu Congress of Trade Unions be held this August in Lanchow. The resolution was approved by the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee.

The tasks of the Fifth Kansu Congress of Trade Unions are to further mobilize the staff and workers throughout Kansu to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the strategic plan of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, seriously implement the line of the 11th CCP Committee and struggle to fulfill the general task for the new period in order to build Kansu into an industrial base with a consolidated agricultural foundation where nonferrous metals and the petrochemical industry are the main features and where there is coordinated development in agriculture and light and heavy industries, and to build China into a powerful modern socialist country.

The agenda of the congress is to listen to and discuss the work report by the Fourth Committee of the Kansu Federation of Trade Unions; elect the delegates to the Ninth All-China Congress of Trade Unions; and elect the new leadership organ of the Kansu Federation of Trade Unions.

Trade unions are mass organizations of the working class, which were established and have developed amid the fierce struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

In the past 28 years, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always served as the leading factor in the workers' movement and trade union work in Kansu. However, we should also see that the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and particularly the gang of four on the trade union movement front and in trade union work in Kansu were serious.

The gang of four, their agent in Kansu and his ace general in the Kansu Federation of Trade Unions did everything possible to peddle the theory that the trade union movement was dominated by a sinister line. They waved the big sticks of "trade unions of all people," "trade unions concerned with production" and "trade unions concerned with material benefits" and incited anarchism. They instigated "crushing the old trade unions," completely negated Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the trade union movement and the achievements in trade union work made in the 17 years [before the Cultural Revolution] and ruthlessly persecuted model workers and trade union cadres and activists.

They followed the example of the gang of four, set up secret communication points, secretly compiled "black materials," stirred up evil winds and fires, opposed the party's leadership, split the rank of the working class and sabotaged revolution and production.

After the gang of four were smashed, they again suppressed the masses, clamped down the lid, and even threw into prisons the revolutionary masses who exposed and criticized the gang of four.

I. 23 Jun 78

M 2

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

They have done many evil deeds and have caused serious harm to the trade union movement and trade union work in Kansu.

The trade union cadres and activists in Kansu have resolutely resisted and struggled against the perverted actions of the gang of four, their agent in Kansu and his ace general in the Kansu Federation of Trade Unions, and they have demonstrated very high political awareness. After the gang of four were smashed, the trade union cadres and activists again seized back the power usurped by the gang in the trade union movement in Kansu.

The Kansu Provincial CCP Committee has attached very great importance to trade union work. It has instructed that doing well in consolidating the trade unions is necessary particularly in doing well in building the leadership groups and bringing into full play the role of trade unions. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has issued a circular on convening the Ninth All-China Congress of Trade Unions. It has also given specific instructions on current trade union work.

PIGBREEDING DECLINES IN KANSU: SOWS DOWN 29 PERCENT

HK221058Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "The provincial party and revolutionary committees recently held a telephone conference demanding that the province, prefectures and counties strengthen leadership, adopt urgent measures and strive to greatly develop our province's pig-raising industry within a short period. The conference noted that the present development of our province's agriculture is good. The rural areas take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link. They have fought several tough battles of combatting drought and other disasters, of sowing and of field management since this spring's cultivation and sowing. They have achieved certain results.

"However, some places have concentrated forces on vigorously grasping agricultural production and overlooked the problems of raising pigs. As a result, the number of pigs has been greatly reduced. In particular, the decrease in the number of sows is even more serious. Collective sow breeding has decreased by 29.17 percent and sow breeding by commune members by 20.28 percent as compared with the same period last year. We must pay attention to this problem. We must quickly take steps to reverse this downward trend in the number of pigs. Otherwise, not only will meat supplies to cities, factories and mines be affected, but the amount of manure will also be reduced which will directly affect the development of agricultural production.

"The conference noted that there are many reasons for the reduction in the number of pigs. The common reason used by various places is that leaders at all levels do not attach enough importance to or tightly grasp the problem. Facts from some places prove that the downward trend in the number of pigs will be reversed only if leaders attach importance to and vigorously grasp the problem."

The conference demanded that provincial, prefectural and county leaders quickly improve their work style, deeply investigate and study and thoroughly grasp the following issues.

"1. Seriously implement the principles of actively developing collective pig raising and of continuously encouraging commune members to breed pigs. We must attach importance to actively consolidating collective pig raising and to vigorously helping and encouraging commune members to breed pigs in line with our province's present situation."

"2. Relentlessly grasp the production of fodder. Now is an excellent season to vigorously plant green manure and various forage crops. Various places must tightly grasp the opportunity. It is necessary to formulate plans according to the pigs' need for fodder and to strive to plant more."

I. 23 Jun 78

M 3

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

"5. Seriously implement the policies of granting rewards for pig raising and of giving reasonable labor remuneration. It is imperative to make proper adjustments to those places which have fixed a relatively low remuneration for pig raising and manure collection. It is necessary to implement the system of fixing tasks, fodder, production quotas and remuneration and of giving rewards to overproduction among pig-keepers at collective pig farms. It is essential to fully mobilize the activism of pig-keepers."

4. Commercial departments must do well in procuring pigs and formulate proper methods to vigorously assist communes and production brigades in raising pigs. It is imperative to set up suitable pig-procurement points.

5. Seriously implement the system of preventing and curing pig diseases and get a good grasp on preventing and curing pig diseases.

SHENSI MUNICIPALITY FERRETS OUT 'BLACK CONTRACTORS'

HK210957Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpts] In the struggle to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, and in connection with actual conditions in the area, the Yenai Municipal CCP Committee has swept away black contractors, tracked down protective umbrellas, relentlessly dealt blows at the class enemies' sabotage and capitalist trends and has scored outstanding achievements.

Due to the serious interference of the gang of four, there was not only an illegal rural population surge into Yenai Municipality and its suburbs over the past few years, but there were also speculators and black contractors. By colluding with a small number of persons whose ideology was seriously affected by capitalism and by using illegal tricks they ingratiated themselves with and swindled the labor forces on the frontline of the countryside. They privately undertook repair and construction projects in the cities and countryside, sabotaged and had evil influences on industrial and agricultural production, urban construction, market management and social justice.

A responsible person of the relevant department from the central authorities came to Yenai in 1974 and issued important instructions for dealing blows at the activities of the black contractors.

The Yenai Municipal CCP Committee has done sufficient work in preparing for dealing blows at the capitalist influence and the sabotage of the class enemies. The municipal CCP Committee sent out work teams before this year's spring festival to go to the relevant units to investigate and make themselves aware of the dangers of the black contractors' activities. Some of the contractors were criminals and bad elements. These contractors fearlessly engaged in corruption, theft, extortion, blackmail, embezzlement of state funds, and enslavement of workers. Making use of their contracts, they also extorted large sums of construction funds and large quantities of material, bribed and did all kinds of other things to satisfy their greed and accumulate tremendous profits.

The municipal CCP Committee leadership's resolution to relentlessly grasp this struggle has been reaffirmed because of the investigations. They have concentrated leadership, manpower, and time available, and unified command, handling and action to eliminate the capitalist trend.

In the struggle to track down the black contractors, the Yenai Municipal CCP Committee is paying very serious attention to making use of these negative examples to sum up experiences and lessons and enhance the awareness of the cadres and staff and workers in the struggle and the line struggle.

HSIN WAN PAO COMMENTS ON DISCONTINUED AID TO VIETNAM

HK211152Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 20 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "Military Aid Is Not for Construction; There Is No Need for an Explanation"]

[Text] Vietnam asked China to continue to give military aid in September, 1975. The request was rejected.

When Le Duan visited Moscow in November, 1975, he accepted Soviet hegemonism in order to obtain aid from Moscow.

These two "diplomatic inside stories" were exposed by Japan's KYODO news agency which said they are the key reasons why Vietnam has "quickly turned to the Soviet Union." KYODO reported that while informally revealing these inside stories, the Chinese authorities also pointed out that when Chairman Ho Chi Minh was alive, he made an agreement with Premier Chou that Peking would stop military aid to Hanoi once Vietnam was liberated.

Peking also pointed out in a formal announcement not long ago that Premier Chou did say to the Vietnamese leaders: "You should let us take a break to nurse ourselves."

Following the liberation of Saigon on 30 April of 1975, Vietnam's only job was to eliminate Nguyen Van Thieu's remnant forces providing it did not create trouble along the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. In fact, the state of war was basically ended at that time and Vietnam could gradually demobilize its soldiers, put them into production and carry out various kinds of construction in a planned way in order to heal the wounds of war. However, the Vietnamese authorities had no such plans and therefore they asked China in September, 1975 to continue to give military aid.

China's refusal to give military aid to Vietnam is not only in accord with the agreement made by Chairman Ho and Premier Chou but is also in accord with the actual conditions of that time. Generally speaking, Vietnam was free from outside threats at that time, but China faced the threat of attack from the Soviet revisionists because the Soviet Union was stationing a great number of troops along the Sino-Mongolian border.

Although China refused to continue to give military aid to Vietnam, it did not stop its economic aid. Following the further expulsion of Overseas Chinese by Vietnamese authorities, China twice stopped its 72 aid projects to Vietnam--21 projects the first time and 51 the second, with a total value of about \$550 million. It is said that these facts show that China continued to give much economic aid to Vietnam after the war.

Is it unthinkable that a country should still ask for military aid during peacetime? We can understand everything if we look at the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia. Can the Vietnamese authorities' main reason for expelling overseas Chinese simply be because they have received economic but not military aid? Are they not asking the United States, Japan and Japanese financial circles to give them aid?

There are remote, immediate, internal, and external factors leading the Vietnamese authorities to "quickly turn to the Soviet Union." Everyone knows that the Soviet Union has intentionally instigated Vietnam to quarrel with China in order to add a shell to its "anti-China salvo." However, isn't it true that some people in Hanoi are very interested in becoming hegemonists of the "Indochina federation"?

In dealing with the people who "sell themselves" by expelling overseas Chinese, China has done well on canceling its 72 aid projects.

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HSIN WAN PAO COMMENTS ON VIETNAM-PRC BORDER TENSIONS

1220818Y Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 21 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[REDACTED] 21 June "Urgent Dispatch" from special correspondent Wang Chin in Kunming]

[Excerpt] The Vietnamese authorities have deliberately created a tense atmosphere along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Some Vietnamese villages along the border have been dispersed and Vietnamese troops there have been increased by 33 to 100 percent. Vietnam's Hoang Lien Son Province has moved its provincial capital from Lao Cai to Yen Bai [1344 2226]. The Vietnamese engineer troops have been accelerating the building of military roads and trenches in the province.

Vo Nguyen Giap accompanied a group of Soviet advisers to visit Lao Cai by helicopter this January. They inspected Lao Cai and mapped out plans for opposing China. A group of Soviet advisers stationed at Kan Tang [3927 2768] near Lao Cai is now carrying out military activities under the pretext of exploiting a phosphorus mine.

Yu Meng-tai, responsible person of the Yunnan Provincial Office for Receiving Overseas Chinese, will leave for Kwangsi on 22 June. He is expected to receive 10,000 Overseas Chinese refugees from Kwangsi and resettle them in Yunnan. I was informed by parties concerned that starting last September, the Vietnamese authorities have forced frontier residents along the Yunnan border to return to China.

The Yunnan authorities have so far resettled over 11,000 Overseas Chinese refugees from Vietnam in Kwangtung and Fukien. Overseas Chinese refugees in Yunnan now temporarily live on Overseas Chinese farms and state farms. The Yunnan authorities issued a circular today on investigating the specialties of Overseas Chinese refugees and assigning them proper jobs. Those Overseas Chinese refugees who have been technical personnel and teachers will be assigned to proper jobs in accordance with their specialties. At the same time, the government has appropriated a large number of people and a huge amount of goods and materials to solve the existing problems of Overseas Chinese refugees from Vietnam.

WEN WEI PO Report

120947Y Hong Kong Wen Wei Po in Chinese 22 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[Excerpt from report from Kunming on 20 June by reporter Chen Chun-wei: "Vo Nguyen Giap Went to Lao Cai in January"]

[Excerpt] Chih Feng, director of the Office of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Ching-an, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office; and Yu Meng-tai, responsible person of the Office for Receiving Overseas Chinese, met with this paper's reporter and discussed Yunnan's reception of Overseas Chinese. They revealed that they had conducted investigations and registrations for the victimized Overseas Chinese technicians, medical personnel, teachers and other professionals in order to make all-round arrangements to make full use of their talents and resettle them.

According to the information given by the victimized Overseas Chinese from Vietnam, forces at checkpoints along the Vietnamese border have generally been increased by 33 to 100 percent. Soviet advisers have also carried out activities in Kan Tang, 13 kilometers from Lao Cai. It is said that several provinces on the Vietnamese border are sending people to border areas. The Vietnamese are now building new towns in the border areas where no people live. They have mobilized the people of Ching [0079] nationality to live in the new towns but prohibited the local people of a minority nationality to live there. The Vietnamese are repairing roads on a crash basis in the border areas and putting up barbed wire entanglements at some checkpoints. At the end of January, Vo Nguyen Giap and a large number of Soviet advisers went to Lao Cai by helicopter to inspect and arrange their plans to expel Overseas Chinese.

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